

ARIZONA GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT

2015 & 2016 Fishing Regulations



FISH AZ: WHERE FISHING IS CATCHING.



CLEAN, DRAIN, DRY

Hello Fish, Invasives Goodbye!



George Andrejko, Arizona Game and Fish Department

Apache trout

REPORT IT!

Arizona Game and Fish Department:
www.azgfd.gov/ais

**Bureau of Land Management
Arizona State Office:**
www.az.blm.gov
(602) 417-9200

www.blm.gov/weeds
www.wildlifeever.org



U.S. Bureau of Reclamation



Troy Evans, Great Smoky Mountains National Park,
Bugwood.org

Quagga mussels (top)
Giant salvinia (bottom)

Invasive species
replace native species
and destroy habitat
for native sport fish.

- The estimated damage from invasives worldwide totals \$1.4 trillion—5 percent of the global economy annually.
- Invasive species can be transported by boats, vehicles, and YOU!

HOW YOU CAN HELP!

- Learn to identify invasive species in your area.
- Clean, drain, and dry all equipment before leaving home.
- Fish in designated waters and travel on established roads and trails.
- Never release plants or animals, including bait.
- Thoroughly inspect all boats, vehicles, animals, clothing, and equipment, including waders, before leaving your fishing location.



**STOP AQUATIC
HITCHHIKERS!**
Prevent the transport of nuisance species.
Check all recreational equipment.
www.PreventYourWaters.net





LAKE HAVASU CITY

Play like you mean it.™

CATCHING FISH, MAKING MEMORIES

www.GoLakeHavasus.com

Lake Havasu is ranked as one of the top 20 lakes in the U.S. for bass fishing by *Bassmaster Magazine*, and is conveniently located within a few hours' drive of Los Angeles, Phoenix, and Las Vegas. It has hosted several of the most prestigious fishing tournaments in the country.

Lake Havasu features:

- Seven free public fishing docks
- 450 miles of shoreline
- Consistent water levels
- Over 20 boat rental companies, including fishing kayak rentals
- Over a dozen boat and kayak launch sites
- World-record size redear sunfish

Visit GoLakeHavasus.com for complete details on fishing and boating on Lake Havasu, including information on regulations, licenses, tips on where to fish, and recommended bait and lures.

Play Like You Mean ItSM and the Lake Havasu City logo are service marks of Lake Havasu Tourism Bureau Inc dba Lake Havasu City Convention & Visitors Bureau.





Janice K. Brewer Governor

ARIZONA GAME AND FISH COMMISSION

ROBERT E. MANSELL, Chair – Winslow
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EDWARD “PAT” MADDEN – Flagstaff
JAMES R. AMMONS – Yuma
J.W. HARRIS – Tucson

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REGIONAL OFFICES

Region I

2878 E. White Mountain Blvd., Pinetop 85935
(928) 367-4281

Region II

3500 S. Lake Mary Road, Flagstaff 86005
(928) 774-5045

Region III

5325 N. Stockton Hill Road, Kingman 86409
(928) 692-7700

Region IV

9140 E. 28th St., Yuma 85365
(928) 342-0091

Region V

555 N. Greasewood Road, Tucson 85745
(520) 628-5376

Region VI

7200 E. University Drive, Mesa 85207
(480) 981-9400

**ARIZONA GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT
MISSION STATEMENT**

*To conserve Arizona’s diverse wildlife resources and manage
for safe, compatible outdoor recreation opportunities for
current and future generations.*

The Arizona Game and Fish Department prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, sex, national origin, age, disability in its programs and activities. If anyone believes that they have been discriminated against in any of the AZGFD’s programs or activities, including its employment practices, the individual may file a complaint alleging discrimination directly with the Director’s Office, 5000 W. Carefree Highway, Phoenix, AZ 85086, (602) 942-3000 or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 N. Fairfax Dr. Mail Stop: WSFR-4020, Arlington, VA 22203. If you require this document in an alternative format, please contact the Director’s Office as listed above or by calling TTY at 1-800-367-8939.

On the cover: Clockwise, from top, monster bass can be found in Arizona’s lakes; a record redear sunfish caught at Lake Havasu by Hector Brito; and a record flathead catfish caught at Bartlett Lake by Eddie Wilcoxson.

Table of Contents

Getting Started

License Information	3
License Fees	3
Regulation Changes	4
How to Use This Booklet	5

General Statewide Fishing Regulations

Bag and Possession Limits	6
Statewide Fishing Regulations	7
Common Violations	8
Live Baitfish and Waterdogs	10

Special Regulations and Seasons: Commission Order 40

White Mountains	12
North Central	14
Mogollon Rim	16
Colorado River Northwest	18
Colorado River Southwest	20
Central	22
Southeast	24
Community Fishing Program Waters	26

Special Requirements

Aquatic Invasive Species	30
Boating Information	31
Amphibians: Commission Order 41	32
Crustaceans and Mollusks: Commission Order 42	32
Reptiles: Commission Order 43 (turtles)	33

Fish Identification, Tips and Resources

Arizona Fish Identification	34
Basic Fishing Setups	38
Operation Game Thief	39
Sport Fishing Education Program	40
Where to Fish by Species	41
Arizona State Fish Records	42
Arizona Fish Entry Form	44
Fish Weighing Scales	45
Fish Consumption Advisories	46
Angler Access	48

Arizona Revised Statutes and Commission Rules

Title 17 (ARS) Game and Fish Laws	52
Commission Rules	55

Index

Special Regulation Waters Index	61
General Index	62

Fishing License Fees

Licenses available at all license dealers, Department offices and online

More information about the new licenses can be found on pages 55-56 under Commission Rules R12-4-207, R12-4-209 and R12-4-210.

All fishing and combo hunt/fish licenses listed are valid for the take of all aquatic wildlife, which includes legal fish species, crayfish, frogs, waterdogs and softshell turtles.

LICENSES	PRIVILEGES	RESIDENT	NON-RESIDENT
General Fishing ^{1,2,3}	Allows the take of all fish species statewide, including at Community Fishing waters.	\$37	\$55
Combination Hunt and Fish ^{1,2,3}	Allows take of all fish species statewide (including at Community Fishing waters), small game, fur-bearing animals, predatory animals, nongame animals, and upland game birds.	\$57	\$160
Youth Combination Hunt and Fish ^{1,2,3} (ages 10–17)	Allows take of all fish species statewide (including at Community Fishing waters), small game, fur-bearing animals, predatory animals, nongame animals, migratory birds and upland game birds.	\$5	\$5
Short-term Combination Hunt and Fish ^{2,3,4}	Allows take of all fish species statewide (including at Community Fishing waters), small game, fur-bearing animals, predatory animals, nongame animals, and upland game birds.	\$15/day	\$20/day
Community Fishing ^{1,2}	Allows take of all fish species at Community Fishing waters	\$24	\$24

Notes:

- Licenses are valid one year from date of purchase.
- All licenses that allow fishing are valid for the take of trout and for simultaneous fishing with two poles or lines.
- These licenses also include privileges that allow fishing from the shore or from a boat on any portion of the Colorado River and impounded waters (e.g., Lake Mead, Lake Mohave, Lake Havasu) that form mutual boundaries between Arizona and California, or Nevada. In other words, privileges granted by the old (pre-2014) Colorado River Stamps for California and for Nevada are now included.
- A Short-term Combo license may be purchased for any day. Purchaser selects date(s) of validity at time of purchase. If purchased for multiple days, the days need not be consecutive.

License Information

License Requirements

- A valid fishing or combination license is required for resident and non-resident anglers 10 years of age or older fishing any public accessible water in Arizona.
- Youth under the age of 10 and blind residents do not need to purchase a state fishing license to fish in Arizona.
- Licenses are valid one year from date of purchase. No license is transferable or refundable.
- All required licenses must be in possession while engaging in fishing.
- A member of the armed forces of the United States who is on active duty and stationed in this state for either permanent or temporary duty; or is a member of the armed forces of the United States on active duty stationed in another state or country but who lists this state as their home of record at the time of applying for a license, permit, tag, or stamp, may purchase a resident license.
- A valid fishing or combination license is required for take of frogs, waterdogs, crayfish and softshell turtles. See Commission Orders 41 (Amphibians),

42 (Crustaceans and Mollusks) and 43 (Reptiles) on pages 32–33 for regulations on open and closed areas, methods of take, seasons, and bag and possession limits.

Arizona Fishing Licenses Are Not Required When

- Fishing any public water on free fishing day, Saturday, June 6, 2015.
- Registered and participating in a Department sponsored fishing clinic.
- Fishing private waters, tanks, or ponds with permission of the property owner. (see R12-4-311, page 58)

Where to Buy Licenses and Stamps

- 320 license dealers statewide, including many local sporting goods stores, bait and tackle shops, major retailers, and convenience stores.
- Arizona Game and Fish Department offices.
- Online at www.azgfd.gov, immediate print out of license.

Lifetime Licenses

These four Lifetime license options are available only to Arizona residents and must be purchased

at Game and Fish offices. Fee schedules vary by license type and age. For more information, visit www.azgfd.gov and type “lifetime license” in the search box. (Note: Lifetime licenses purchased prior to 2014 will now include the expanded privileges of their respective counterpart.)

Complimentary Licenses

Must meet criteria below to qualify for free license. These licenses include the same privileges as the Combination Hunt and Fish. (A hard-plastic permanent card may be purchased for \$4. Cards are mailed within 30 days of purchase.)

- PIONEER** Person must be 70 years of age or older who has been a domiciled Arizona resident for 25 or more consecutive years immediately preceding application for the license.
- DISABLED VETERAN** A veteran of the armed forces of the United States who has been a domiciled Arizona resident for one year or more immediately preceding application for the license and who is receiving compensation from the United States government for permanent service connected disabilities rated as 100 percent disabling.

Regulation Changes

Note: All regulation changes take effect Jan. 1, 2015. Check General and Special regulation sections for changes highlighted as “NEW” or as “REVISED.”

Statewide Bag Limit Changes

- **Catfish** (including channel and flathead) are now 10 any combination
-

All public waters within the municipal boundaries of the following cities are designated as Community Fishing Program Waters: Phoenix, Maricopa, Avondale, Scottsdale, Gilbert, San Tan Valley, Cave Creek, El Mirage, Sun City, Sun City West, Beardsley, Goodyear, Buckeye, Chandler, Youngstown, Peoria, Glendale, Surprise, Payson, Tucson, Sahuarita, Yuma, Somerton, Tempe, Litchfield Park, and Fountain Hills except the portions of the Verde River, Salt River, Gila River and Lake Pleasant within those boundaries.

Regulations changed at **Freestone Park (Gilbert)** and **Friendship Park (Avondale)**, the limit is 2 trout; the limit is 2 catfish; the limit is 1 bass (13-inch minimum); the limit is 5 sunfish; the limit is 1 white amur (30-inch minimum).

Special regulations were created at **Water Ranch Lake (Gilbert)**, the limit is 2 trout and 2 catfish; catch and release, single barbless hook only for largemouth bass and sunfish; bass and sunfish must be immediately released unharmed.

Special regulations were created at **Grant Creek** in Graham County and **Horton Creek** in Gila County, catch and release only for trout; trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single barbless hooks only.

Special regulations were revised at **Chevelon Creek**

- From the confluence with Willow Springs Creek to Chevelon Crossing including Chevelon Canyon Lake, the limit is 2 trout; artificial fly and lure only
 - from Chevelon Crossing to the Little Colorado River, unlimited for rainbow and brown trout from Sept. 1 through March 31. Note: from April 1 through Aug. 31, the limit is 6 trout.
-

Special regulations and daily bag limits were created at **Kaibab Lake, Cataract Lake, Dogtown Lake, City Reservoir and Santa Fe Reservoir**, the limit is 6 trout; the limit is 2 bass, minimum size 13 inches; the limit is 4 channel catfish (the limit is 5 sunfish at City Reservoir).

Daily bag limits for sunfish or crappie were revised for the **Colorado River** from the I-40 bridge downstream to the southern international boundary with Mexico including **Lake Havasu** and associated backwaters such as **Martinez Lake** and **Mittry Lake**, the limit is 10 trout; the limit is 6 bass; minimum size 13 inches; the limit is 10 catfish in any combination; the limit is 25 sunfish or crappie in any combination.

Dankworth Pond and **Pena Blanca Lake** catch-and-release only for largemouth bass. Bass must be immediately released unharmed through December 31, 2016; the limit is 4 catfish in any combination.

Catch and release only for trout special regulations were created at **Frye Creek and the Upper East Fork of the Little Colorado River**

- **Frye Creek:** in Graham County-Catch and release only for trout; trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single barbless hooks only from October 1 to March 31. Note: between April 1 and Sept. 30, Frye Creek is closed to fishing.
 - **Upper East Fork of the Little Colorado River above Colter Dam:** in Apache County-Catch and release only for trout; trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single barbless hooks only.
-

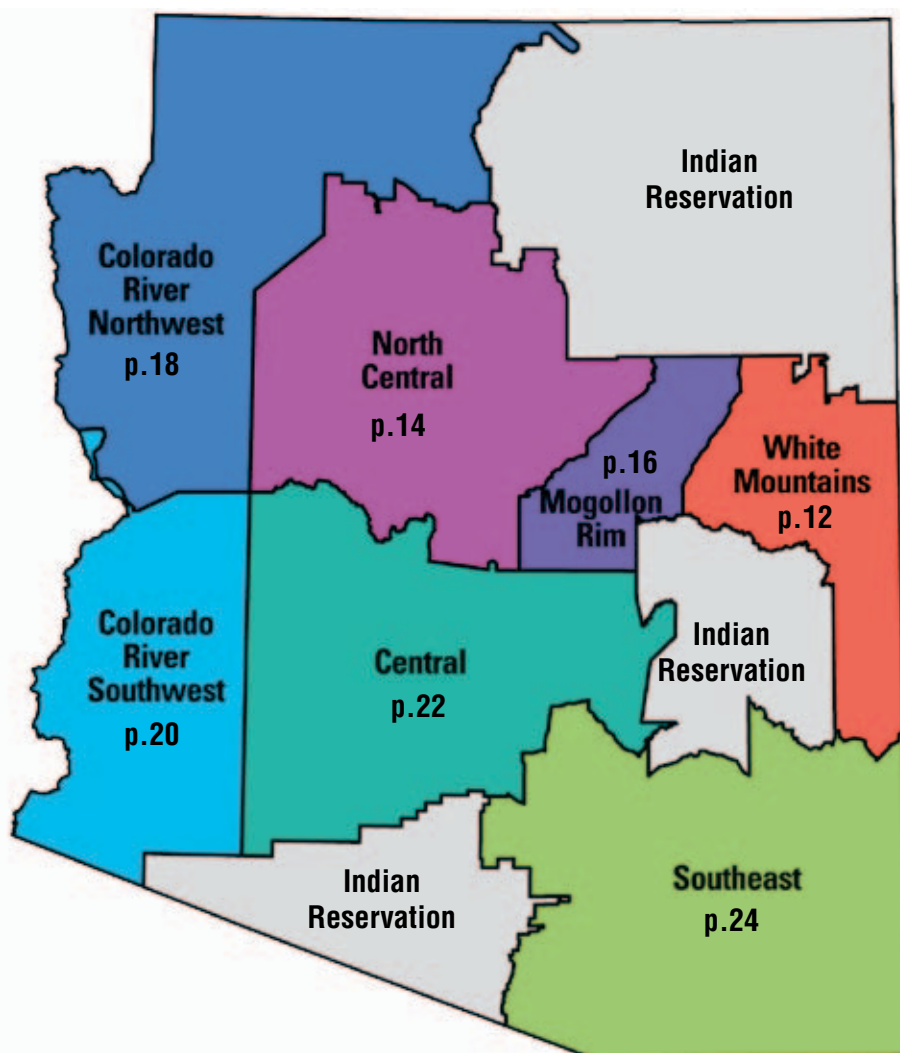
Goldfish is allowed as live baitfish from the following legal areas only: the Colorado River south of Separation Canyon downstream to the southern international boundary with Mexico, including impounded reservoirs and directly connected backwaters. On site only from the Gila and Salt Rivers, including impounded reservoirs; Community Fishing waters in Maricopa County; and Lake Pleasant.

How To Use This Booklet

This booklet contains the information you need to legally fish in Arizona. Please consult regulations carefully before fishing. Regulations differ on many bodies of water, so be sure to follow the steps below before you go fishing:

1. Make sure that you have read and are familiar with the information on **General Statewide Regulations** (pages 6–8) concerning the requirements for licenses, stamps, daily bag and possession limits, gear and bait restrictions, harvest methods and common violations.
2. Review the **General Sport Fish Regulations** (page 6) for information on daily bag and possession limits for each species that applies to all fishing waters statewide.
3. Consult the statewide map, below, to find your public fishing area of interest. Note: **Community Fishing Program** waters are listed separately on pages 26–28.
4. Locate your fishing area of interest in the **Special Regulations – Fish: Commission Order 40** (pages 12–28). Now look to see if the body of water you will be fishing is listed, then note any **Special Regulations** that apply to any fish species such as daily bag limits, length limits, seasons, method of take, bait and hook restrictions, closed areas, or other restrictions. You can also refer to the Special Regulation Waters Index on page 61.
5. If specific references to a body of water, fish species, daily bag limits, length limits, seasons, method of take, or other restrictions are not made in the **Special Regulations**, then **General Statewide Regulations** and **General Sport Fishing Seasons** apply.

It is the angler's responsibility to know what regulations apply to the body of water they are fishing. New or revised regulations for 2015 are summarized on page 4.



General Statewide Fishing Regulations

Open Statewide, Jan. 1, 2015, through Dec. 31, 2016

Before you fish any body of water, be certain to review the *General Statewide Regulations* and the *Special Regulations* for the area you intend to fish. **Anglers are responsible for knowing what regulations apply to the body of water they are fishing.** See www.azgfd.gov for up-to-date information including any changes.

DAILY BAG LIMITS

The following are the legal fish and general daily bag limits that apply to all fishing waters statewide. **These regulations apply statewide unless site specific Special Regulations (pages 12–28) apply to that body of water.** Statewide includes all state and federal refuges, parks and monuments; *open areas do not include any area closed to hunting, fishing, or trapping under A.R.S. sections 17-303 and 17-304 or Commission rules R12-4-301, R12-4-801, R12-4-802, and R12-4-803.*

LEGAL FISH	DAILY BAG LIMITS
Trout (includes rainbow, cutthroat, brown, brook, tiger and Apache trout; grayling)	6 Any combination
Bass (including largemouth and smallmouth)	6 Any combination
Striped Bass	10
Walleye	6
Northern Pike	Unlimited Immediate kill or release
Catfish (including channel and flathead)	10 Any combination
Crappie (white and black)	Unlimited
White Amur (grass carp) minimum size 30 inches	1
Roundtail Chub	Catch and release only
Sunfishes (includes bluegill, redear sunfish, green sunfish and hybrid sunfish)	Unlimited
All Other Species (except protected native fish): including, but not limited to, white bass, yellow bass, carp, suckers, buffalofish, bullhead, yellow perch and tilapia	Unlimited

NEW

STATEWIDE POSSESSION LIMITS

Statewide possession limits are twice (2x) the daily bag limit for each species, unless a different possession limit is specified by water. “Possession limit” means the maximum limit, in number or amount of fish, which may be possessed at one time by any one person.

PROTECTED NATIVE FISH

The following native fish are protected statewide and may not be taken or possessed: beautiful shiner, bluehead sucker, bonytail chub, Colorado pikeminnow, desert pupfish, flannelmouth sucker, Gila chub, Gila topminnow, Gila trout (except Frye Mesa Reservoir where the limit is 1 Gila trout), headwater chub (except Fossil Creek where headwater chub may be caught and released), humpback chub, Little Colorado sucker, Little Colorado spinedace, loach minnow, Mexican

stoneroller, Quitobaquito pupfish, razorback sucker, Sonora chub, spinedace, Virgin spinedace, Virgin roundtail chub, woundfin, Yaqui catfish, Yaqui chub, Yaqui topminnow, and Zuni bluehead sucker.

If any of these protected native fish are incidentally caught, they must be immediately released unharmed. See fish identification section, page 37.

SPECIAL LICENSES AND STAMPS

Starting in 2014, the following stamps will no longer be available: trout stamp, two-pole stamp, Colorado River stamp – California, and Colorado River stamp – Nevada. The privileges of all of these stamps are now bundled together and included in the General Fishing license, Youth Combo Hunt/Fish license, Combo Hunt/Fish license, and Short-term (one day) Combo Hunt/Fish license. The two-pole stamp privilege is also included in the Community Fishing license.

Colorado River Special Use Privileges

Privileges of the old Colorado River Stamp – California, and Colorado River Stamp –

Nevada are now included in all General Fishing and Combo Hunt/Fish (youth, adult and short-term) licenses. These privileges allow anglers to fish from a boat on any waters that form the mutual boundaries between Arizona and California, or Nevada; or when fishing from the California, or Nevada, shorelines of these waters. In addition to large stretches of the Colorado River, these fishing privileges include impoundments (e.g., Lake Mead, Lake Mohave, Lake Havasu), and associated backwaters (e.g., Martinez Lake, Mittry Lake).

Utah Lake Powell Stamp A Utah Lake Powell stamp validates an Arizona resident fishing or

combo hunt/fish licensee to fish in the Utah portions of Lake Powell. The \$8 Utah Lake Powell stamp is available only from Utah license dealers. Note: Arizona no longer offers or requires the \$3 AZ Lake Powell stamp for Utah licensed anglers fishing the Arizona portion of Lake Powell.

Lost Your License? If you lose or damage your license, you can get a replacement at any license dealer, Department office or online. You will be required to complete an "Affidavit for Duplicate License" form and pay a \$4 replacement fee. You will be issued a duplicate license of the same type.

STATEWIDE FISHING REGULATIONS

This synopsis of fishing regulations is prepared for convenience only. The regulations are valid for 2015. For specific laws and regulations relating to fishing, see Arizona Revised Statute, Title 17 Laws, and Arizona Game and Fish Commission Rules, most of which are included on pages 52–60.

Hook and Line Methods

- All new fishing and combo licenses allow the angler to fish with two poles or lines simultaneously. In no case are more than two lines allowed to be used at the same time.
- "Angling" means the taking of fish by one line and not to exceed two hooks, by one line and one artificial lure, which may have attached more than one hook, or by one line and not to exceed two artificial flies or lures.
- Fishing lines must be constantly attended and in immediate control.
- The hook, fly or lure must be used in such a manner that the fish voluntarily attempts to take it in its mouth.
- For artificial fly and lure waters, check the *Special Regulations* to determine if hooks must also be single barbless hook only.
- A single barbless hook is a fish hook with a single point, without barbs on or which barbs have been removed or bent completely closed. Regulations limiting tackle to single barbless hooks do not eliminate the angler's option for simultaneous fishing as defined. Anglers may use a single line with no more than two single hooks, as with a primary hook and a dropper hook or fly.

Other Fishing Methods

- Bow and arrow, crossbow, snare, gig, spear or spear gun, or snagging are valid methods for taking carp, buffalofish, mullet, tilapia, goldfish, and shad statewide unless a closure or Special Regulation restricts it.
- Bow and arrow fishing for catfish (5 catfish daily bag limit, any combination) is valid at Apache Lake, Canyon Lake, Roosevelt Lake and Saguaro Lake.
- Spear and spear gun fishing for striped bass is valid at Lake Powell, Lake Mead, Lake Mohave (between Hoover Dam and Cottonwood Landing) and Lake Pleasant. Daily bag limits vary between locations. See Special Regulations for more details.
- See R12-4-313D for other legal methods of taking aquatic wildlife (bow and arrow, spear or spear gun, snagging, nets, traps, etc.) for specific fish species (page 58).

Capturing Baitfish and Crayfish for Bait

- Live baitfish may be used only in areas approved for certain species (see page 10-11).
- Live bait may be taken by minnow trap, dip net, cast net, pole and line, handline, crayfish net or seine.
- Cast nets shall not exceed a 4-foot radius (or an 8-foot diameter).
- Seine nets shall not exceed 10 feet in length and 4 feet in width.
- Landing nets or dip nets may be used for the capture of legal baitfish or crayfish or only to land a legally hooked fish.

- Any unattended traps or devices used to catch or hold aquatic wildlife or fish must have attached water resistant identification legibly bearing the name, address, and fishing license number of the person using the device.
- All aquatic wildlife taken incidentally while capturing live bait with nets or traps must be returned immediately and unharmed to the water after being caught.
- All legal baitfish and crayfish caught must be for personal use only and are not to be sold or used for commercial purposes.

Daily Bag and Possession Limit

- The daily bag limit is the maximum number of fish that may be legally caught and reduced to possession in one day. Once you catch a fish and do not release it, it now counts toward your daily bag limit. This includes any fish you catch and give away to someone else. Daily bag limits are for 24-hour periods (midnight to midnight).
- Possession limits are twice the daily bag limits unless otherwise noted (including waters listed under the *Special Regulations*).
- No person shall have in their possession (in the field, in camp, in transit, or at permanent residence) more than two daily bag limits of any fish species. Fish are in an angler's possession whether on hand, in cold storage, in transport, at home, or elsewhere under their ownership.
- An angler may take daily bag limits of several types of fish per day. Daily bag limits apply to all Arizona waters fished that

STATEWIDE FISHING REGULATIONS (continued)

day. An angler who has taken and kept a bag limit of fish may not continue to fish for the same species that day. Additionally, an angler who has taken and kept a possession limit of fish (twice the daily bag limit) may not continue to fish on subsequent days, unless the angler has first consumed or given away all or a portion of the possession limit.

- Where only catch-and-release fishing is allowed, fish must be returned unharmed immediately to the water after being caught.
- Unlicensed children under the age of 10 and unlicensed blind residents may take their own separate daily bag limits as established for each species. They also are entitled to the use of two poles.

Closures to Fishing

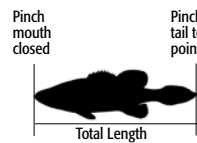
Some extremely sensitive areas may be permanently closed to fishing, portions of other areas that have sensitive bald eagle breeding seasons may be seasonally closed to fishing (see page 48), and some areas (streams) being actively restored for Apache and Gila trout recovery efforts may be temporarily closed to fishing.

Length Limits

Most fishing waters in Arizona do not have length limits. Check the *Special Regulation* waters (including *Designated Community Fishing Program* waters) to determine if length limits apply to species found in the water you wish to fish. A minimum length means that a fish shorter than a designated length must be returned to the water unharmed immediately after being caught.

How to Measure the Length of a Fish

1. Total length is the standard.
2. Place the fish flat on its side with the jaw closed.
3. Squeeze the tail fin lobes together to produce the maximum total length.
4. Measure in a straight line from the tip of the snout to the extreme tip of the tail.



5. Where length limits apply, you must release unharmed all fish not measuring within the legal length limit.

Transport and Storage of Fish

- Anglers may transport up to a possession limit of any fish species.
- It is illegal to transport live fish, including in live wells or other containers. All fish must be killed or released before transportation from the body of water. This does not apply to some live baitfish that are transported from licensed bait dealers. See page 10 for *Live Baitfish – Legal Species, Legal Areas and Regulations*.
- Fish must be transported in a way that they can be counted and species of fish can be identified. All fish must have a piece of skin attached to the carcass or fillets so species can be determined. If minimum length limits apply to the species, the head, tail and skin must be intact so fish length and species can be determined.

LICENSE REVOCATION AND CIVIL LIABILITY

License Revocation

You can have your fishing and hunting license privileges revoked by the Commission for up to five years or more for a conviction of:

- unlawful taking or possession of wildlife (including fish)
- careless use of firearms resulting in human injury or death
- destroying or injuring livestock
- acts of vandalism or littering while hunting or fishing
- unlawful entry into a closed area for purposes of taking wildlife

- unlawful posting of state or federal lands
- license fraud

Such revocations may be recognized by other states that are members of the Interstate Wildlife Compact.

You may also be civilly liable for the loss of wildlife to the state (see below). (A.R.S. 17-340) page 54

Civil Liability

Under state law (ARS 17-314) anyone who is found to have unlawfully wounded or killed, or unlawfully possessed any of the following wildlife may be subject to civil action by the Arizona Game and Fish Commission. The civil damages may reach as much as \$8,000 per incident. (A.R.S. 17-314) page 53



COMMON VIOLATIONS

Fish or Take Aquatic Wildlife Without a License or With the Wrong License

In order to fish or take any aquatic wildlife in Arizona, you must have a valid fishing license, as applicable, in your possession if you are 10 years of age or older. You should check

your license every time that you go fishing. A Community fishing license is not valid at state waters. Community Fishing Program guidebooks are available at all Game and Fish offices, license dealers or online at www.azgfd.gov. (A.R.S. 17-331) page 53

Fishing with an Unattended Line

Anytime you are fishing your line must be constantly attended and within your immediate control. Before you leave the area, even for a short while, your line must be reeled in and removed from the water. (A.R.S. 17-301C) page 52

COMMON VIOLATIONS *(continued)*

Exceed Daily Bag and/or Possession Limit

Fish may only be taken as prescribed by Commission Order for daily bag and/or possession limit. Please consult Commission Orders for specifics. After you have caught and kept your daily bag limit, it is illegal to continue to:

- Fish for that same species of fish and practice catch-and-release;
- Fish for that same species of fish with the intent of replacing any fish in your bag with a “better fish;” this is also known as culling;
- Fish for that same species of fish with the intent of “helping” another angler get his/her daily bag limit; or
- Fish for a species of fish if you already have the possession limit (twice the daily bag limit) for that species (e.g., in an ice chest at camp, or at home in your freezer). (A.R.S. 17-309A15 and 16) page 53

Possess Unlawfully Taken Aquatic Wildlife

Any aquatic wildlife that is unlawfully taken may not be legally possessed. Whether or not you were involved in the illegal taking of wildlife or fish, you cannot legally possess such parts thereof. (A.R.S. 17-309A17) page 53

Obtain License or Permit by Fraud

Only persons who have been a domiciled resident (A.R.S. 17-101, page 52) of Arizona for the six months immediately preceding the date of application, or members of the armed forces of the United States who are on active duty and stationed in this state for either permanent or temporary duty may obtain resident fishing licenses and permits. If the residency of the ap-

plicant is in question, the following factors will be considered: Does not claim residency for any purpose in any other state or jurisdiction; has been issued an Arizona driver’s license or an Arizona commercial driver’s license; is employed full-time in Arizona; files federal and/or state income taxes as an Arizona resident; votes in Arizona; is enrolled in, or has minor children enrolled in an Arizona public school without payment of non-resident tuition.

Unlawful Possession, Transportation or Release of Live Fish

Except for designated baitfish, it is illegal for a person to transport live fish away from the waters where caught. It is also illegal to release live fish into a body of water if they did not come from that body of water or without a proper stocking permit. (A.R.S. 17-306 and 17-309A 1, R12-4-315 and R12-4-316) pages 53 and 59

Littering While Taking Aquatic Wildlife

All anglers are responsible for cleaning up after themselves. All camp and shoreline areas should be left clean. Bait containers, wrappers, hooks, line and associated debris constitute litter and should be picked up, packed out, and properly disposed of. Also, all anglers are responsible for the proper care and disposal of their fish carcasses. Shorelines and waterways must be kept as clean as they were found. (A.R.S. 17-309A9) page 53

Unlawful Possession or Transportation of Live Crayfish

Except for Yuma County and a portion of La

Paz County or under a live wildlife license authority, it is unlawful for a person to import, transport or possess live crayfish other than on or at the body of water where caught. (A.R.S. 17-309A1, R12-4-316) pages 53 and 59

Other Violations

- Refuse to produce a license or fish for inspection upon request of an enforcement officer.
- Snag or attempt to snag fish except as allowed by R12-4-313. (page 58)
- Attempt to take fish by hand, with or without a hook.
- Use a landing net to capture fish, except to land a legally-hooked fish. Dip or seine nets are only legal for the capture of baitfish.
- Waste game fish by intentionally leaving or abandoning any fillets or commonly edible portion of any fish.
- Offer any recreationally caught fish or aquatic wildlife for sale or barter.
- Use electrical devices, explosives, firearms, drugs, chemicals or poison that may kill or injure fish and aquatic wildlife.
- Use or possess live bait in areas or on waters where fishing is restricted to the use of artificial flies and lures only, or where the use of live baitfish is restricted. (page 10-11).

It is each angler’s responsibility to protect our fishing heritage. You can help ensure responsible and ethical fishing by reporting violations immediately to our Operation Game Thief hotline 1-800-352-0700.

Illegal Fish Stocking – Stealing Your Angling Future!

It is illegal to stock fish or aquatic wildlife including crayfish, frogs, waterdogs and turtles. Illegal fish stocking, and everything else moved along with them, plants, mussels, viruses, harmful algae, etc., threaten the quality of our fishing waters.

These introductions jeopardize the productiv-

ity and possibly the actual existence of your fisheries – in effect stealing your future!

If you observe or know of someone stocking Arizona waters, report it to **Operation Game Thief** at 1 (800) 352-0700. Information leading to an arrest may be rewarded up to \$1,000. Anyone found guilty of illegally stock-

ing fish or aquatic wildlife may be subject to revocation of hunting and fishing privileges and civil assessments to remedy the impacts of their illegal acts – possibly costing hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Live Baitfish – Legal Species, Legal Areas and Regulations

Live baitfish that are legal for use in Arizona include only those species identified on these two pages. No other fish species may be used as live bait.

Live baitfish may be obtained and used only in the legal areas identified below.

No live baitfish may be used or possessed while on any waters in Coconino, Apache, Navajo, Pima and Cochise counties. All other counties have specific baitfish regulations by body of water or area.

Please dispose of all unwanted baitfish by burying them on land far from the water.

It is illegal

- To release live baitfish or other live fish into any Arizona waters.
- To use or possess any restricted live baitfish while fishing waters prohibiting use of that baitfish.
- To sell live baitfish (or waterdogs) without a Live Baitfish Dealers License.
- To keep or harm any game fish or aquatic wildlife incidentally taken while capturing live baitfish with seines, dip nets, traps or cast nets.

Legal Areas Allowing the Use of Live Baitfish

Arizona Live Baitfish License Dealers may offer for sale any of the following: fathead minnows (most common), threadfin shad, mosquitofish, golden shiner and goldfish. Any legal baitfish obtained from a licensed baitfish dealer may be transported for use only to the following legal areas.

These five baitfish species may also be **collected and used alive onsite only** in the identified legal areas.

It is illegal to transport any of these live baitfish from these waters.

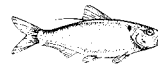


Legal Areas Allowed

Fathead minnows, threadfin shad and mosquitofish are permitted on all waters of the counties of La Paz, Maricopa, Pinal and Yuma. These baitfish may be used in all waters of Mohave County **except the Virgin River**. No waters of any other counties are open **except**: 1) the mainstream portions of the Gila and Salt rivers, and that portion of the Verde River below the Tuzigoot Bridge, including impounded reservoirs, 2) Tonto Creek from Gisela downstream, 3) those portions of Apache, Roosevelt, Pleasant and Horseshoe Lakes lying outside of these counties, and 4) that portion of the San Francisco River in Greenlee County. **Notes:** Live baitfish may not be transported to the Verde River upstream from Horseshoe Dam and the Salt River above the Roosevelt Diversion Dam in Gila County. Threadfin shad are permitted for use at Patagonia Lake in Santa Cruz County.



*Fathead minnow
(most commonly used)*



Threadfin shad



Mosquitofish



Legal Areas Allowed

Golden shiner and goldfish are permitted on all waters of the counties of La Paz and Yuma. No waters of any other counties are open **except**: 1) Lake Mead, and 2) the Colorado River downstream from Hoover Dam to the Southern International Boundary with Mexico, including impounded reservoirs, and 3) Alamo Lake.



Golden Shiner



Goldfish

Waterdogs

Waterdogs are NOT considered baitfish, however they have specific regulations governing their use in Arizona. For regulations on live waterdog legal areas, capture, possession, and transportation see R12-4-313.C.4 and R12-4-316.A & C (page 58-59).

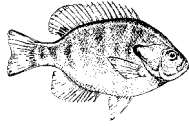
No live waterdogs or salamanders may be taken, used or possessed in that portion of Santa Cruz County lying east and south of State Highway 82, or that portion of Cochise County lying west of the San Pedro River and south of State Highway 82 (this includes Parker Canyon Lake).

Legal live baitfish can be obtained from licensed bait dealers and from wild capture for personal use only. For regulations on legal capture methods, possession and transport of live baitfish, see:

- Capturing baitfish and crayfish for bait, page 7
- Lawful methods R12-4-313.A thru E, page 58
- Possession of live fish R12-4-315.A & B, page 58
- Possession and transportation of live baitfish R12-4-316.A & B, page 59
- Seasons for lawfully taking fish R12-4-317.A thru C, page 59

Live Baitfish – Legal Species, Legal Areas and Regulations

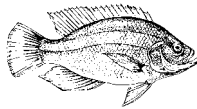
The following live baitfish may be collected and used onsite only in the identified legal areas. It is illegal to transport any of these live baitfish to or from these waters.



Sunfishes (includes bluegill, redear sunfish, green sunfish, and hybrid sunfish)

Legal Areas Allowed

Sunfishes are permitted on all waters of the counties of La Paz and Yuma. No waters of any other counties are open *except*: 1) the Colorado River south of the Nevada-California boundary downstream to the Southern International Boundary with Mexico, including impounded reservoirs, 2) the Gila, Salt, and Verde rivers, including impounded reservoirs, 3) community waters in Maricopa County, 4) Lake Pleasant, 5) Alamo Lake, and 6) Patagonia Lake. **Notes:** Live baitfish may not be transported to the Verde River upstream from Horseshoe Dam and the Salt River above the Roosevelt Diversion Dam in Gila County.



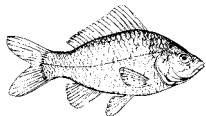
Tilapia

Legal Areas Allowed

Tilapia are permitted on all waters of Yuma County. No waters of any other counties are open *except*: 1) waters in La Paz County located west of Highway 95 and south of Interstate 10, and 2) the Colorado River from the Palo Verde Diversion Dam downstream to the Southern International Boundary with Mexico, including impounded reservoirs.



Carp



Goldfish

Legal Areas Allowed

Carp and Goldfish are permitted on all waters of the counties of La Paz and Yuma. No waters of any other counties are open *except*: 1) Lake Mead, 2) the Colorado River downstream from Hoover Dam to the Southern International Boundary with Mexico, including impounded reservoirs, 3) the Gila, Salt, and Verde rivers, including impounded reservoirs, 4) community waters in Maricopa County, 5) Lake Pleasant, and 6) Alamo Lake. **Notes:** Live baitfish may not be transported to the Verde River upstream from Horseshoe Dam and the Salt River above the Roosevelt Diversion Dam in Gila County.



Gizzard shad

Legal Areas Allowed

Gizzard shad are permitted for use as live bait only from the following areas: 1) the Colorado River south of Separation Canyon downstream to the Southern International boundary with Mexico, including impounded reservoirs (e.g., Lake Mead, Lake Mohave and Lake Havasu) and directly connected backwaters (e.g., Topock Marsh and Mittry Lake), 2) the Gila and Salt Rivers, including impounded reservoirs (e.g., Roosevelt Lake and Apache Lake), 3) community waters in Maricopa County, and 4) Lake Pleasant.



Red shiner

Legal Areas Allowed

Red shiner are permitted on all waters of the counties of La Paz, Maricopa, Pinal and Yuma. These baitfish may be used in all waters of Mohave County **except the Virgin River**. No waters of any other counties are open *except*: 1) the mainstream portions of the Gila and Salt rivers, and that portion of the Verde River below the Tuzigoot Bridge, including impounded reservoirs, 2) Tonto Creek from Gisela downstream, 3) those portions of Apache, Roosevelt, Pleasant and Horseshoe Lakes lying outside of these counties, and 4) that portion of the San Francisco River in Greenlee County.

Special Regulations and Seasons – Fish: Commission Order 40

The following bodies of water identified under Special Regulations and Seasons (pages 12–28) have special fishing seasons (R12-4-317), daily bag and possession limits, length limits or closures that differ from General Statewide Regulations (pages 6–9) or Statewide Daily Bag and Possession Limits (page 6). Only exceptions to General Statewide Regulations and General Sport Fishing Seasons are shown for each area.

White Mountains

Special Regulations include fishing seasons, daily bag and possession limits, length limits, bait and hook restrictions, legal methods, and waters and areas closed to fishing.

Notes:

1. *General Statewide Regulations* apply to all waters and fish species within the White Mountains area *except* as listed below.
2. For each water listed, the possession limit is two times the daily bag limit, unless a different possession limit is specified.

Ackre Lake Catch-and-release only for trout. Trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single barbless hooks only.

Becker Lake Catch-and-release only for trout. Trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single barbless hooks only.

Burro Creek Catch-and-release only for trout. Trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single barbless hooks only.

Carnero Lake The limit is 2 trout; artificial fly and lure only.

Coyote Creek Catch-and-release only for trout. Trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single barbless hooks only.

Lee Valley Lake The limit is 2 trout (includes any combination of trout and grayling); artificial fly and lure only.

Mamie Creek Catch-and-release only for trout. Trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single barbless hooks only.

Nelson Reservoir Unlimited rainbow and brown trout from Sept. 1 through March 31. Note: from April 1 through Aug. 31 the limit is 6 trout.

Nutriso Creek From its confluence with the Little Colorado River upstream to Highway 180 in the city of Nutriso including Nelson Reservoir. Unlimited rainbow and brown trout from Sept. 1 through March 31. Note: from April 1 through Aug. 31 the limit is 6 trout.

Silver Creek In Navajo County within the boundaries of the Arizona Game and Fish Commission-owned property, excluding the upper portion designated as state fish hatchery. Catch-and-release only for trout from Oct. 1 through March 31. Trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single barbless hooks only. Note: from April 1 through Sept. 30 bait and barbed hooks may also be used, and the limit is 6 trout.

Thompson Creek Catch-and-release only for trout. Trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single barbless hooks only.

NEW

Upper East Fork of the Little Colorado River above Colter Dam: in Apache County—Catch and release only for trout; trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single barbless hooks only.

West Fork of the Black River From the confluence of Hayground Creek upstream to the Fort Apache Indian Reservation including tributaries. Catch-and-release only for trout. Trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single barbless hooks only.

Woodland Lake The limit is 4 trout.

Waters and Areas Closed to Fishing

- **Region I headquarters** in Pinetop Posted boundary.
- **State or federal hatcheries** Posted boundaries.

Native Trout Recovery Closures

- **Bear Wallow Creek** In Greenlee County
- **Conklin Creek** In Greenlee County
- **Fish Creek** Includes tributaries **Double Cienega** and **Corduero creeks** in Greenlee County (excludes Ackre Lake).
- **Hayground Creek** In Apache County
- **Lee Valley Creek** Above Lee Valley Lake.
- **Mineral Creek** In Apache County, upstream of the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests boundary.
- **Raspberry Creek** In Greenlee County
- **Soldier Creek** In Apache County
- **South Fork Little Colorado River** In Apache County
- **Stinky Creek** In Apache County
- **West Fork of the Black River** From the upper Apache trout barrier ¼ mile below Forest Service Road 116, downstream to a point 100 yards below the lower Apache trout barrier in Apache County.

NOTE: Other seasonal closures may be in effect within some areas due to bald eagle breeding closures and/or Wildlife Area closures. See page 48 for information on **Crescent Lake, Greer Lakes (Tunnel, Bunch and River), Luna Lake and Show Low Lake**.

Live Baitfish Regulations

No live baitfish may be used or in possession on any waters in this fishing area in Navajo or Apache Counties, no exceptions. See pages 10–11.

Watercraft and Motor Restrictions

The use of watercraft and motors are restricted on the following waters in this fishing area:

Single electric motor only: Ackre Lake, Bunch Reservoir, Carnero Lake, Lee Valley Lake, Scott Reservoir, Tunnel Reservoir, Woodland Lake
10 horsepower or less: Becker Lake, Big Lake, Concho Lake, Crescent Lake, Fool Hollow Lake, Luna Lake, Nelson Reservoir, Rainbow Lake, River Reservoir, Show Low Lake

For more information and a complete listing, refer to page 31.

Fishing Waters – White Mountains

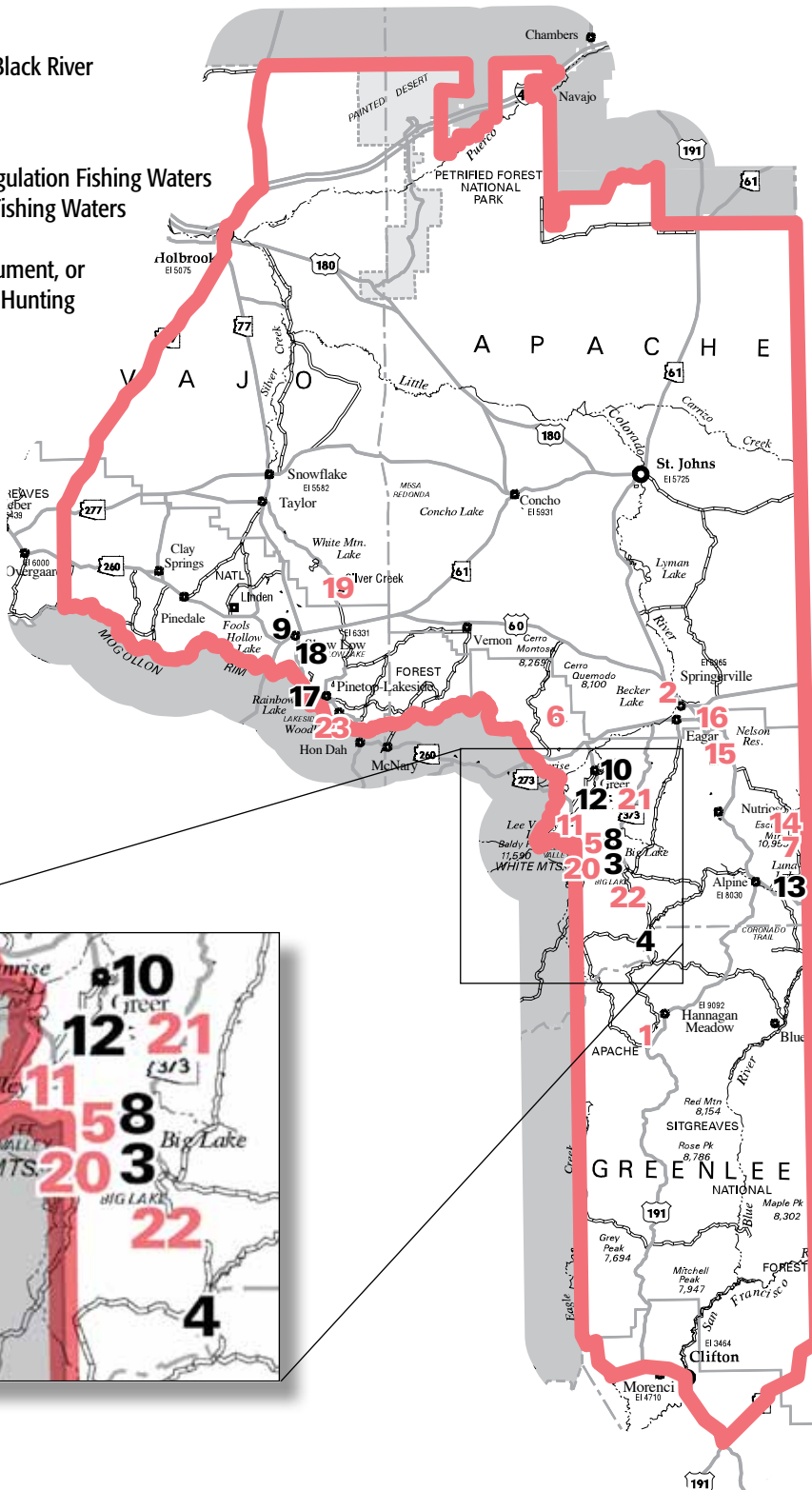
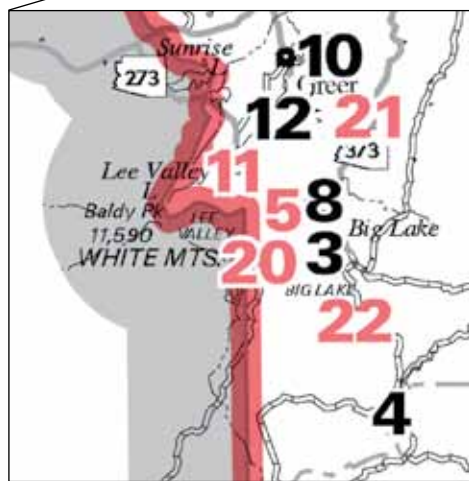
- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Ackre Lake | 19 Silver Creek |
| 2 Becker Lake | 20 Thompson Creek |
| 3 Big Lake | 21 Upper East Fork of the Little Colorado River |
| 4 Black River | 22 West Fork of the Black River |
| 5 Burro Creek | 23 Woodland Lake |
| 6 Carnero Lake | |
| 7 Coyote Creek | |
| 8 Crescent Lake | |
| 9 Fool Hollow Lake | |
| 10 Greer Lakes (Tunnel, Bunch and River) | |
| 11 Lee Valley Lake | |
| 12 Little Colorado River | |
| 13 Luna Lake | |
| 14 Mamie Creek | |
| 15 Nelson Reservoir | |
| 16 Nutrioso Creek | |
| 17 Rainbow Lake | |
| 18 Show Low Lake | |

00 Popular General Regulation Fishing Waters

00 Special Regulation Fishing Waters

Indian Reservation

National Park, Monument, or Memorial Closed to Hunting



North Central

Special Regulations include fishing seasons, daily bag and possession limits, length limits, bait and hook restrictions, legal methods, and waters and areas closed to fishing.

Notes:

1. *General Statewide Regulations* apply to all waters and fish species within the North Central area *except* as listed below.
2. For each water listed, the possession limit is two times the daily bag limit, unless a different possession limit is specified.

Beaver Creek (Wet and Dry) Unlimited smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.

Cataract Lake The limit is 6 trout; the limit is 2 bass, minimum size 13 inches; the limit is 4 channel catfish.

City Reservoir The limit is 6 trout; the limit is 2 bass, minimum size 13 inches; the limit is 4 channel catfish; the limit is 5 sunfish.

Dead Horse State Park Lagoons The limit is 4 trout; the limit is 2 bass; the limit is 4 catfish; the limit is 10 sunfish.

Dogtown Lake The limit is 6 trout; the limit is 2 bass, minimum size 13 inches; the limit is 4 channel catfish.

East Verde River Unlimited smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.

Elk Tank Catch-and-release only for trout. Trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single barbless hooks only.

Fain Lake The limit is 4 catfish in any combination.

Fossil Creek, Middle Reach Seasonally, from the first Saturday in October through April 30, fishing is allowed between the waterfall located approximately 1 mile above the Flume Trailhead parking lot along FS 708 and the downstream-most power line crossing (immediately below Sally May Wash). Catch-and-release only for roundtail chub and headwater chub. Roundtail chub and headwater chub must be immediately released unharmed; no chub may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single barbless hooks only.

Francis Short Pond The limit is 4 trout; the limit is 2 bass, minimum size 13 inches; the limit is 4 catfish; the limit is 5 sunfish.

Goldwater Lake The limit is 1 bass, minimum size 13 inches.

Granite Basin Lake The limit is 4 catfish in any combination.

J.D. Dam Lake Catch-and-release only for trout. Trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single barbless hooks only.

Kaibab Lake The limit is 6 trout; the limit is 2 bass, minimum size 13 inches; the limit is 4 channel catfish.

Lake Mary, Lower The limit is 4 channel catfish.

Middle Tank Catch-and-release only for trout. Trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single barbless hooks only.

Oak Creek

- Unlimited smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.
- *Between Junipine Crossing and Call-of-the-Canyon Crossing spanning the confluence of Oak Creek, and West Fork Oak Creeks.* Catch-and-release only for trout. Trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single barbless hooks only.

Oak Creek, West Fork Catch-and-release only for trout. Trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single barbless hooks only.

Perkins Tank Catch-and-release only for trout. Trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single barbless hooks only.

Sante Fe Reservoir The limit is 6 trout; the limit is 2 bass, minimum size 13 inches; the limit is 4 channel catfish.

Stone Dam Lake The limit is 2 bass minimum size 13 inches; the limit is 4 catfish.

Verde River and its tributaries *Downstream from Granite Creek to Horseshoe Dam* Unlimited smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.

West Clear Creek Unlimited smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.

Waters and Areas Closed to Fishing

- **Fossil Creek** In Yavapai County; except for the 4.5 mile middle reach portion during open season and open area as described under **Fossil Creek, Middle Reach** Special Regulation/Season language opposite column.
- **Gap Creek** *between Honeymoon Cabin and its confluence with the Verde River.*
- **Grapevine Creek** in Yavapai County
- **Lake Mary, Upper** Posted area immediately above the dam.
- **State or federal hatcheries** Posted boundaries.

NOTE: Other seasonal closures may be in effect within some areas due to bald eagle breeding closures and/or Wildlife Area closures. See page 48 for information on **Lower Lake Mary, Lynx Lake and Verde River.**

Live Baitfish Regulations

No live baitfish may be used or in possession on any waters in Coconino County, no exceptions. For waters in other counties within this fishing area, See pages 10–11.

Watercraft and Motor Restrictions

The use of watercraft and motors are restricted on the following waters in this fishing area:

Single electric motor only: Dogtown Reservoir, Goldwater Lake, Granite Basin Lake, J.D. Dam Lake, Santa Fe Lake, Whitehorse Lake

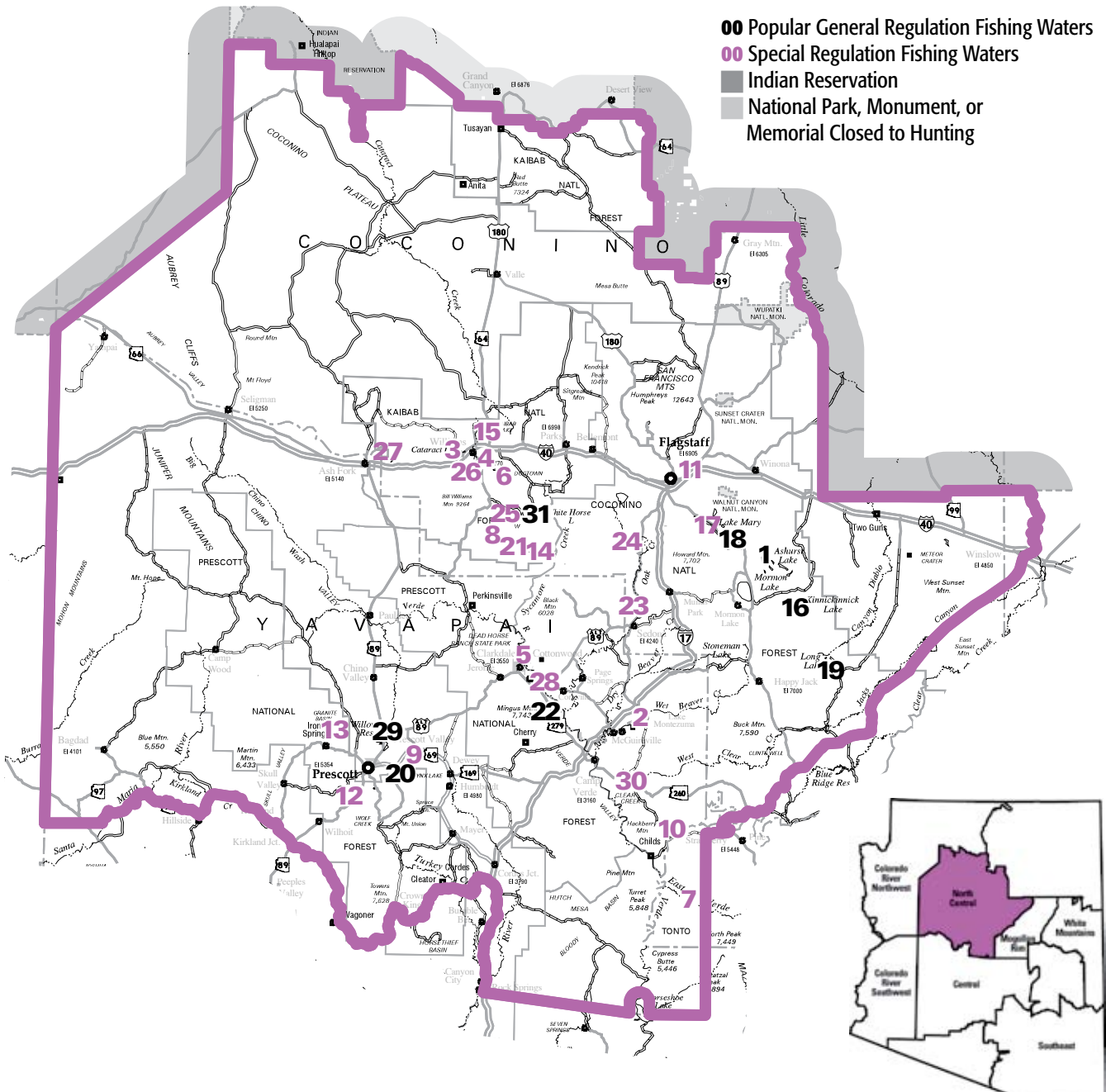
10 horsepower or less: Ashurst Lake, Cataract Lake, Kaibab Lake, Kinnikinick Lake, Lower Lake Mary, Lynx Lake

For more information and a complete listing, please refer to page 31.

Fishing Waters – North Central

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Ashurst Lake | 8 Elk Tank | 16 Kinnikinick Lake | 24 Oak Creek, West Fork |
| 2 Beaver Creek, Wet and Dry | 9 Fain Lake | 17 Lake Mary, Lower | 25 Perkins Tank |
| 3 Cataract Lake | 10 Fossil Creek | 18 Lake Mary, Upper | 26 Santa Fe Reservoir |
| 4 City Reservoir | 11 Francis Short Pond | 19 Long Lake | 27 Stone Dam Lake |
| 5 Dead Horse State Park Lagoons | 12 Goldwater Lake | 20 Lynx Lake | 28 Verde River |
| 6 Dogtown Lake | 13 Granite Basin Lake | 21 Middle Tank | 29 Watson and Willow lakes |
| 7 East Verde River | 14 J.D. Dam Lake | 22 Mingus Lake | 30 West Clear Creek |
| | 15 Kaibab Lake | 23 Oak Creek | 31 Whitehorse Lake |

- 00** Popular General Regulation Fishing Waters
00 Special Regulation Fishing Waters
 ■ Indian Reservation
 ■ National Park, Monument, or Memorial Closed to Hunting



Mogollon Rim

Special Regulations include fishing seasons, daily bag and possession limits, length limits, bait and hook restrictions, legal methods, and waters and areas closed to fishing.

Notes:

1. *General Statewide Regulations* apply to all waters and fish species within the Mogollon Rim area *except* as listed below.
2. For each water listed, the possession limit is two times the daily bag limit, unless a different possession limit is specified.

All waters within the city park systems of Payson The limit is 4 trout; the limit is 4 catfish in any combination.

Bear Canyon Lake Unlimited smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.

Black Canyon Lake Unlimited smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.

CC Cragin Reservoir (Blue Ridge Reservoir) Unlimited rainbow and brown trout from Sept. 1 through March 31. Note: from April 1 through Aug. 31 the limit is 6 trout. Unlimited smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.

Canyon Creek

- *From the creek source to the O.W. Bridge.* The limit is 4 trout.
- *From the O.W. Bridge to the Fort Apache Indian Reservation.* Catch-and-release only for trout; trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single barbless hooks only.

Chevelon Creek

- *From the confluence with Willow Springs Creek to Chevelon Crossing including Chevelon Canyon Lake.* The limit is 2 trout; artificial fly and lure only.
- *From Chevelon Crossing to the Little Colorado River.* Unlimited rainbow and brown trout from Sept. 1 through March 31. Note: from April 1 through Aug. 31 the limit is 6 trout.

Chevelon Canyon Lake The limit is 2 trout; artificial fly and lure only. Unlimited smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.

East Clear Creek In Coconino and Navajo counties and its tributaries upstream from the confluence of East Clear Creek and Willow Creek including Blue Ridge and Knoll reservoirs. Unlimited rainbow and brown trout from Sept. 1 through March 31. Note: from April 1 through Aug. 31 the limit is 6 trout.

East Verde River

- *From the creek source to the Pumphouse.* Catch-and-release only for trout; trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single barbless hooks only. Unlimited smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.

- *From the Pumphouse downstream.* The limit is 6 trout. Unlimited smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.



Green Valley Park Lakes (Town of Payson) See designated Community Fishing lake and pond regulations on pages 26–28.

Horton Creek in Gila County Catch and release only for trout; trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single barbless hooks only.

Knoll Lake Unlimited rainbow and brown trout from Sept. 1 through March 31. Note: from April 1 through Aug. 31 the limit is 6 trout. Unlimited smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.

Long Tom Lake Unlimited smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.

Willow Springs Lake Unlimited smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.

Woods Canyon Lake Unlimited smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.

Waters and Areas Closed to Fishing

- **State or federal hatcheries** Posted boundaries.
- **Dude Creek** In Gila County.

NOTE: Other seasonal closures may be in effect within some areas due to bald eagle breeding closures and/or Wildlife Area closures. See page 48 for information on **Tonto Creek** and **Woods Canyon Lake**.

Live Baitfish Regulations

No live baitfish may be used or in possession on any waters in Navajo or Coconino Counties, no exceptions. For waters in other counties within this fishing area, see pages 10–11.

Watercraft and Motor Restrictions

The use of watercraft and motors are restricted on the following waters in this fishing area:

Single electric motor only: Bear Canyon Lake, Green Valley Lake, Knoll Lake, Woods Canyon Lake

10 horsepower or less: Black Canyon Lake, C.C. Cragin (Blue Ridge) Lake, Chevelon Canyon Lake, Willow Springs Lake

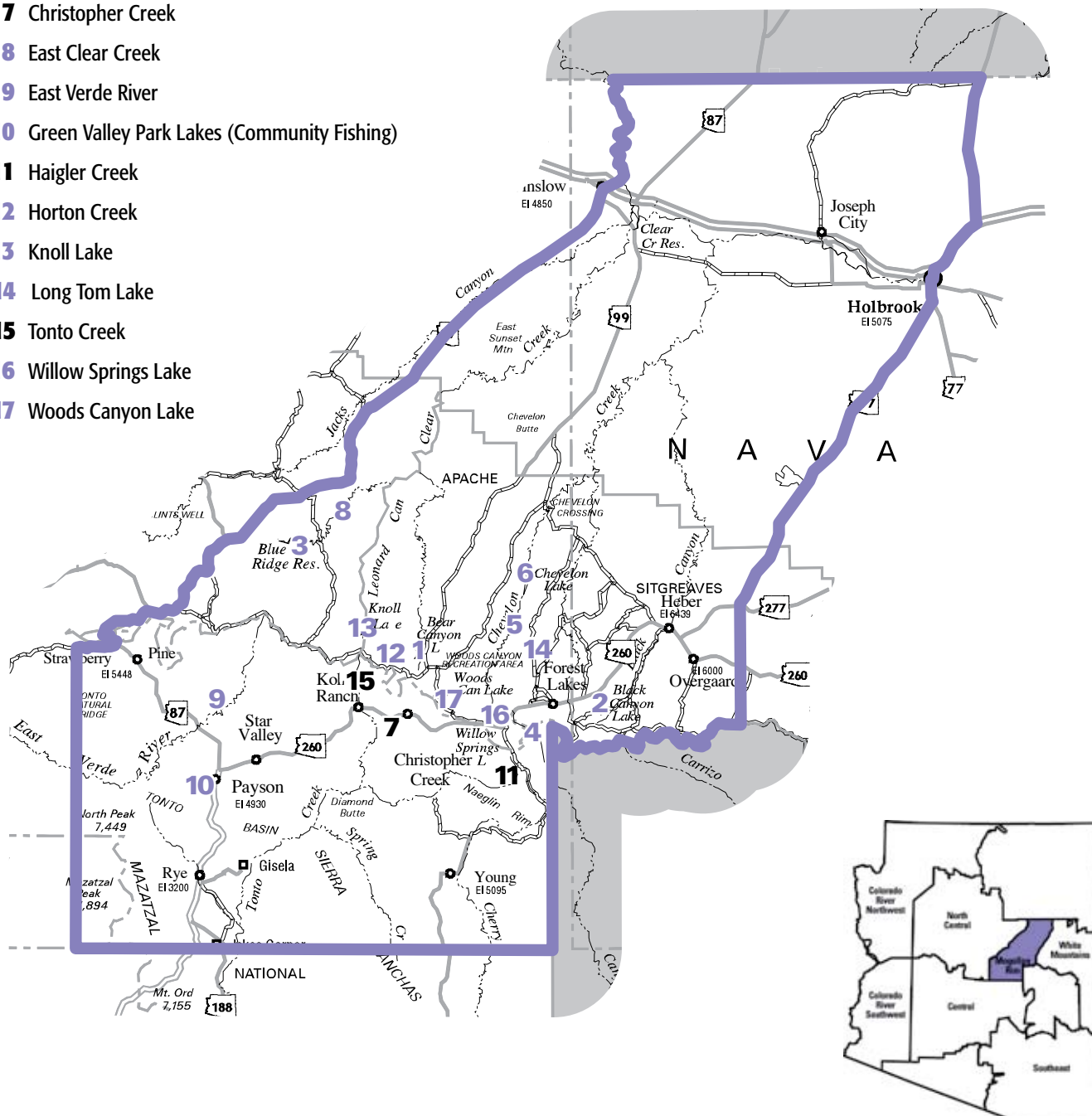
For more information and a complete listing, please refer to page 31.

REVISED

Fishing Waters – Mogollon Rim

- 1 Bear Canyon Lake
- 2 Black Canyon Lake
- 3 CC Cragin Reservoir (Blue Ridge Reservoir)
- 4 Canyon Creek
- 5 Chevelon Creek
- 6 Chevelon Canyon Lake
- 7 Christopher Creek
- 8 East Clear Creek
- 9 East Verde River
- 10 Green Valley Park Lakes (Community Fishing)
- 11 Haigler Creek
- 12 Horton Creek
- 13 Knoll Lake
- 14 Long Tom Lake
- 15 Tonto Creek
- 16 Willow Springs Lake
- 17 Woods Canyon Lake

- 00 Popular General Regulation Fishing Waters
- 00 Special Regulation Fishing Waters
- Indian Reservation
- National Park, Monument, or Memorial Closed to Hunting



Colorado River Northwest

Special Regulations include fishing seasons, daily bag and possession limits, length limits, bait and hook restrictions, legal methods, and waters and areas closed to fishing.

Notes:

1. *General Statewide Regulations* apply to all waters and fish species within the Colorado River Northwest area *except* as listed below.
2. For each water listed, the possession limit is two times the daily bag limit, unless a different possession limit is specified.

Bright Angel Creek Unlimited trout; unlimited striped bass; unlimited catfish. Trout taken at Bright Angel Creek shall be killed and retained as part of the bag limit or immediately released.

Colorado River

- *From Glen Canyon Dam to the beginning of the Paria riffle (Lees Ferry).* Rainbow trout over 14 inches may not be possessed. The limit is 4 rainbow trout per day; artificial fly and lure only; barbless hooks only. Rainbow trout taken from this portion of the Colorado River shall be killed and retained as part of the bag limit or immediately released; there is no limit on other sport fish species which includes all species of bass (including sunfish and stripers), all species of catfish, all species of trout other than rainbow trout, and walleye.
- *From the beginning of the Paria riffle to Navajo Bridge, including all tributaries.* The limit is 6 rainbow trout per day. Rainbow trout taken from this portion of the Colorado River shall be killed and retained as part of the bag limit or immediately released; there is no limit on other sport fish species which includes all species of bass (including sunfish and stripers), all species of catfish, all species of trout other than rainbow trout, and walleye.
- *From Navajo Bridge to Separation Canyon, including all tributaries within the Grand Canyon National Park.* There is no limit on sport fish species which includes all species of bass (including sunfish and stripers), all species of catfish, all species of trout, and walleye.
- *From Separation Canyon to Hoover Dam (including Lake Mead).* The limit is 5 trout; the limit is 20 striped bass 20 inches in length or larger; unlimited for striped bass under 20 inches in length; the limit is 15 crappie.
- *From Hoover Dam to Davis Dam (including Lake Mohave and Willow Beach).* The limit is 10 trout; the limit is 20 for striped bass 20 inches in length or larger; unlimited for striped bass under 20 inches in length; striped bass may be taken by spear or spear gun from that portion of the lake between Hoover Dam and Cottonwood Landing.
- *From Davis Dam to the California-Nevada boundary.* The limit is 10 trout; the limit is 6 bass, minimum size 13 inches.
- *From the California-Nevada boundary to I-40 bridge.* The limit is 10 trout; the limit is 6 bass, minimum size 13 inches; the limit is 10 catfish in any combination; the limit is 25 crappie.

Lake Mead The limit is 5 trout; the limit is 20 striped bass 20 inches in length or larger; unlimited for striped bass under 20 inches in length; striped bass may be taken by spear or spear gun; the limit is 15 crappie.

Lake Mohave The limit is 10 trout; the limit is 20 for striped bass 20

inches in length or larger; unlimited for striped bass under 20 inches in length; striped bass may be taken by spear or spear gun from that portion of the lake between Hoover Dam and Cottonwood Landing; the limit is 15 crappie.

Lake Powell The limit is 20 for smallmouth bass and 5 for largemouth bass; unlimited for striped bass; unlimited for walleye; the limit is 10 crappie. Carp may be taken by spearfishing and bow and arrow during daylight hours. Striped bass may also be taken by spearfishing during daylight hours.

Topock Marsh The limit is 6 bass, minimum size 13 inches; the limit is 25 crappie.

Virgin River Unlimited bass; unlimited catfish.

Waters and Areas Closed to Fishing

- **Colorado River** (those portions listed below)
- Posted areas immediately below Glen Canyon Dam (Lake Powell).
- One-half mile upstream and one-half mile downstream from its confluence with the Little Colorado River.
- Posted areas immediately below Davis Dam (Lake Mohave).
- **Lake Mead** Posted portions and the area immediately above Hoover Dam.
- **Little Colorado River** That portion lying within the Grand Canyon National Park.
- **State or federal hatcheries** Posted boundaries.

Live Baitfish Regulations

No live baitfish may be used or in possession on any waters in Coconino County, no exceptions. For waters in other counties within this fishing area, see pages 10–11.

Watercraft and Motor Restrictions

The use of watercraft and motors may be restricted on some waters in this fishing area. For more information, please refer to page 31.

Colorado River Special Use Privilege

Starting in 2014, the Colorado River Stamp – California, and Colorado River Stamp – Nevada will no longer be available. The privileges of these stamps are now bundled together and included in the Arizona General Fishing license and Combo Hunt/Fish licenses (youth, adult and short-term). These licensees may fish from a boat on any waters that form the mutual boundaries between Arizona and California, or Nevada; or when fishing from the California, or Nevada, shorelines of these waters. (see pages 7 and 54)

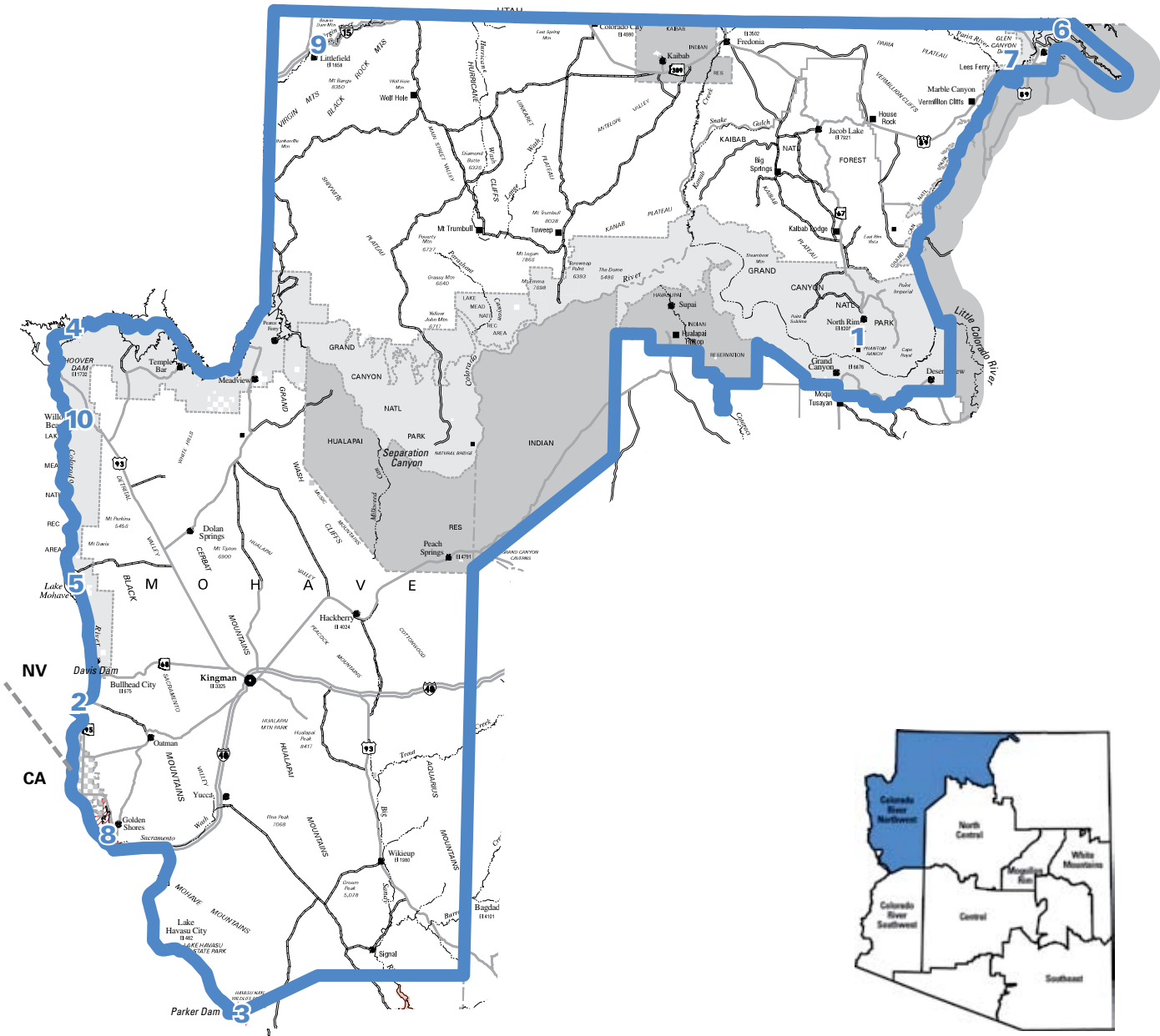
Utah Lake Powell Stamp

A Utah Lake Powell stamp validates an Arizona resident fishing or combo hunt and fish licensee to fish in the Utah portions of Lake Powell. The \$8 Utah Lake Powell stamp is available only from Utah license dealers. Note: Arizona no longer offers or requires the \$3 AZ Lake Powell stamp for Utah licensed anglers fishing the Arizona portion of Lake Powell.

Fishing Waters – Colorado River Northwest

- 1 Bright Angel Creek
- 2 Colorado River below Davis Dam
- 3 Lake Havasu (see page 20)
- 4 Lake Mead
- 5 Lake Mohave
- 6 Lake Powell
- 7 Lees Ferry on Colorado River
- 8 Topock Marsh
- 9 Virgin River
- 10 Willow Beach on Colorado River

- 00** Popular General Regulation Fishing Waters
- 00** Special Regulation Fishing Waters
- Indian Reservation
- National Park, Monument, or Memorial Closed to Hunting
- National Wildlife Refuge



NOTE: For Lake Havasu information, see page 20.

Colorado River Southwest

Special Regulations include fishing seasons, daily bag and possession limits, length limits, bait and hook restrictions, legal methods, and waters and areas closed to fishing.

Notes:

1. *General Statewide Regulations* apply to all waters and fish species within the Colorado River Southwest area *except* as listed below.
2. For each water listed, the possession limit is two times the daily bag limit, unless a different possession limit is specified.

Alamo Lake Snagging of carp and tilapia allowed in January, February and December.

Colorado River

- *From I-40 bridge to the Southern International Boundary with Mexico including **Lake Havasu, Martinez Lake, Mittry Lake** and associated backwaters.* The limit is 10 trout; the limit is 6 bass, minimum size 13 inches; the limit is 10 catfish in any combination; the limit is 25 sunfish or crappie in any combination.

Growler Pond The limit is 2 bass, minimum size 13 inches.

Lake Havasu The limit is 10 trout; the limit is 6 bass, minimum size 13 inches; the limit is 10 catfish any combination; the limit is 25 crappie. Snagging for carp, tilapia, and shad is allowed from Jan. 1 through March 31, and from Oct. 1 through Dec. 31.

Quigley Pond The limit is 2 bass, minimum size 13 inches.

Canals in Yuma County Catch-and-release only for white amur. White amur must be immediately released unharmed; no white amur may be kept. Note: White amur are similar to, and can be mistaken for, common carp. Bow hunters should use caution and not shoot white amur.

Designated Community Fishing Program waters See *designated Community Fishing lake and pond regulations on pages 26–28.*

- **Council Avenue Pond** (city of Somerton)
- **Fortuna Lake** (Yuma area)
- **Redondo Lake** (Yuma area)
- **West Wetlands Pond** (city of Yuma)

Waters and Areas Closed to Fishing

- **Alamo Lake** Posted area immediately above the dam.
- **Cibola Lake** From the first Monday in Sept. (Labor Day) through March 15.
- **Lake Havasu** Posted portions.
- **Martinez Lake** Posted portions from Oct. 1 through March 1.
- **Mittry Lake** Posted portions Nov. 15 through Feb. 15.

NOTE: Other seasonal closures may be in effect within some areas due to bald eagle breeding closures and/or Wildlife Area closures. See page 48 for information on **Alamo Lake**.

Live Baitfish Regulations

See pages 10–11 for details.

Watercraft and Motor Restrictions

The use of watercraft and motors are restricted on the following waters in this fishing area:

Single electric motor only: Fortuna Lake, Quigley Pond, Redondo Lake

For more information and a complete listing, please refer to page 31.

Colorado River Special Use Privilege

Starting in 2014, the Colorado River Stamp – California will no longer be available. The privileges of this stamp are now bundled together and included in the Arizona General Fishing license and Combo Hunt/Fish (youth, adult and short-term) licenses. These licensees may fish from a boat on any waters that form the mutual boundaries between Arizona and California; or when fishing from the California shorelines of these waters. In addition to large stretches of the Colorado River, these fishing privileges include Lake Havasu and associated backwaters (e.g., Martinez Lake, Mittry Lake). (see pages 7 and 54)

REVISED



Fishing Waters – Colorado River Southwest

- 1 Alamo Lake
- 2 Colorado River – Parker Strip
- 3 Colorado River – Yuma area
- 4 Council Avenue Pond (Community Fishing)
- 5 Fortuna Lake (Community Fishing)
- 6 Growler Pond
- 7 Lake Havasu
- 8 Martinez Lake
- 9 Mittry Lake
- 10 Quigley Pond
- 11 Redondo Lake (Community Fishing)
- 12 Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District Canal System
- 13 Yuma County Water Users' Association Canal System
- 14 West Wetlands Pond (Community Fishing)

00 Popular General Regulation Fishing Waters

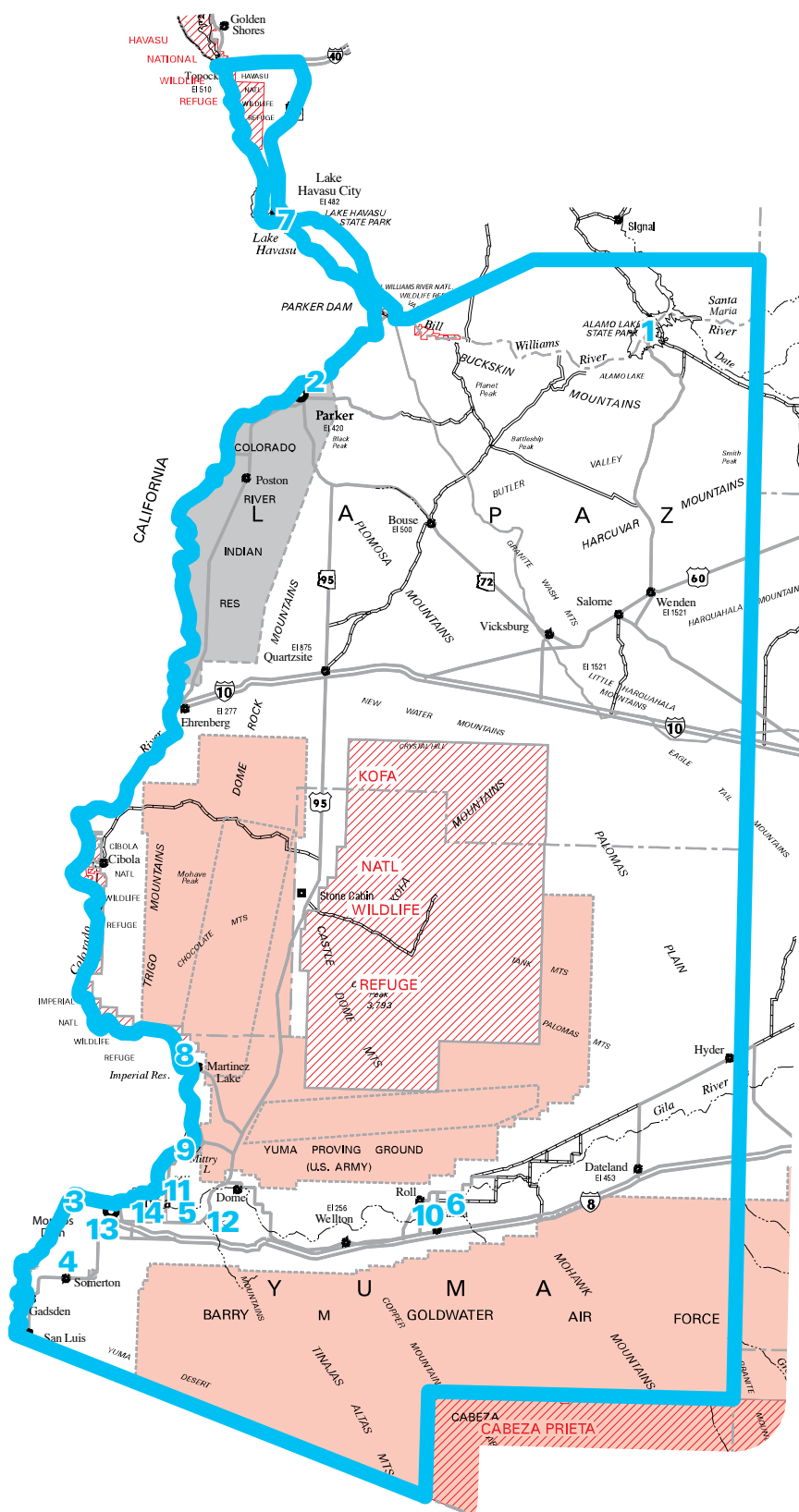
00 Special Regulation Fishing Waters

Indian Reservation

National Park, Monument, or Memorial Closed to Hunting

Military Range or Proving Ground

National Wildlife Refuge



Central

Special Regulations include fishing seasons, daily bag and possession limits, length limits, bait and hook restrictions, legal methods, and waters and areas closed to fishing.

Notes:

1. *General Statewide Regulations* apply to all waters and fish species within the Central area *except* as listed below.
2. For each water listed, the possession limit is two times the daily bag limit, unless a different possession limit is specified.

Apache Lake, Canyon Lake, Saguaro Lake and Roosevelt

Lake The limit is 5 catfish, any combination, when taken by bow and arrow through Dec. 31, 2016. (Note: the catfish limit is 10, any combination, for all other legal methods.)

Bartlett Lake The limit is 15 crappie.

Crystal Gardens Water Treatment Facility (city of Avondale, 17 lake complex) Catch-and-release only for all resident fish species. All fish must be immediately released unharmed; single barbless hooks only. *Note: the city of Avondale requests that anglers use artificial flies and lures, and not use any prepared baits with the exception of worms.*

Horseshoe Lake Unlimited smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.

Lake Pleasant Unlimited for striped bass; striped bass may be taken by spear or spear gun.

Maricopa Lake (city of Youngtown) The limit is 4 trout; the limit is 4 bass, minimum size 13 inches; the limit is 4 catfish in any combination. *Note: Community license not valid.*

Roosevelt Lake The limit is 15 crappie.

Salt River (Upper) *From Roosevelt Diversion Dam upstream to the boundary junction of the San Carlos and Fort Apache Indian Reservations.* Unlimited smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.

Salt River Project Canal System (135 miles of canals)

Catch-and-release only for white amur. White amur must be immediately released unharmed; no white amur may be kept.

Tempe Town Lake (city of Tempe) The limit is 4 trout; the limit is 2 bass, minimum size 13 inches; the limit is 4 catfish in any combination; and the limit is 10 sunfish in any combination.

The Pond at Town Hall (town of Gilbert) Catch-and-release only for all resident fish species. All fish must be immediately released unharmed; artificial fly and lure only; barbless hooks only.

Water Ranch Lake (town of Gilbert) The limit is 2 trout; the limit is 2 catfish; catch and release only for bass and sunfish; bass and sunfish must be immediately released unharmed; no bass or sunfish may be kept; single barbless hooks only.

Managed Community Fishing Program waters See *managed Community Fishing lake and pond regulations on pages 26–28.*

East Valley Locations

- **Chaparral Park Lake** (city of Scottsdale)

East Valley Locations (continued)

- **Desert Breeze Park Lake** (city of Chandler)
- **Discovery Park Ponds** (town of Gilbert)
- **Eldorado Park Pond** (city of Scottsdale)
- **Evelyn Hallman Park Pond** (city of Tempe)
- **Freestone Park Lake** (town of Gilbert)
- **McQueen Park Pond** (town of Gilbert)
- **Kiwanis Park Lake** (city of Tempe)
- **Papago Park Ponds** (city of Phoenix)
- **Red Mountain Park Lake** (city of Mesa)
- **Riverview Park Lake** (city of Mesa)
- **Roadrunner Park Pond** (city of Phoenix)
- **Tempe Town Lake** (city of Tempe)
- **Veterans Oasis Park Lake** (city of Chandler)
- **Water Ranch Park Lake** (town of Gilbert)

West Valley Locations

- **Alvord Lake at Cesar Chavez Park** (city of Phoenix)
- **Bonsall Park Pond** (city of Glendale)
- **Cortez Park Lake** (city of Phoenix)
- **Desert West Park Lake** (city of Phoenix)
- **Encanto Park Lake** (city of Phoenix)
- **Pioneer Park Lake** (city of Peoria)
- **Rio Vista Park Pond** (city of Peoria)
- **Steele Indian School Park Pond** (city of Phoenix)
- **Surprise Park Lake** (city of Surprise)

City of Maricopa

- **Copper Sky Park Lake**
- **Pacana Park Pond**

Waters and Areas Closed to Fishing

- **Agua Fria River** Posted areas immediately below Waddell Dam (Lake Pleasant)
- **Apache Lake** Posted areas immediately below Roosevelt Dam (Roosevelt Lake)
- **Canyon Lake** Posted areas immediately below Horse Mesa Dam (Apache Lake)
- **Saguaro Lake** Posted areas immediately below Mormon Flat Dam (Canyon Lake)

NOTE: Other seasonal closures may be in effect within some areas due to bald eagle breeding closures and/or Wildlife Area closures (Roosevelt Lake). See page 48 for information on **Lake Pleasant, Salt River, Tonto Creek and Verde River.**

Live Baitfish Regulations

See pages 10–11 for details.

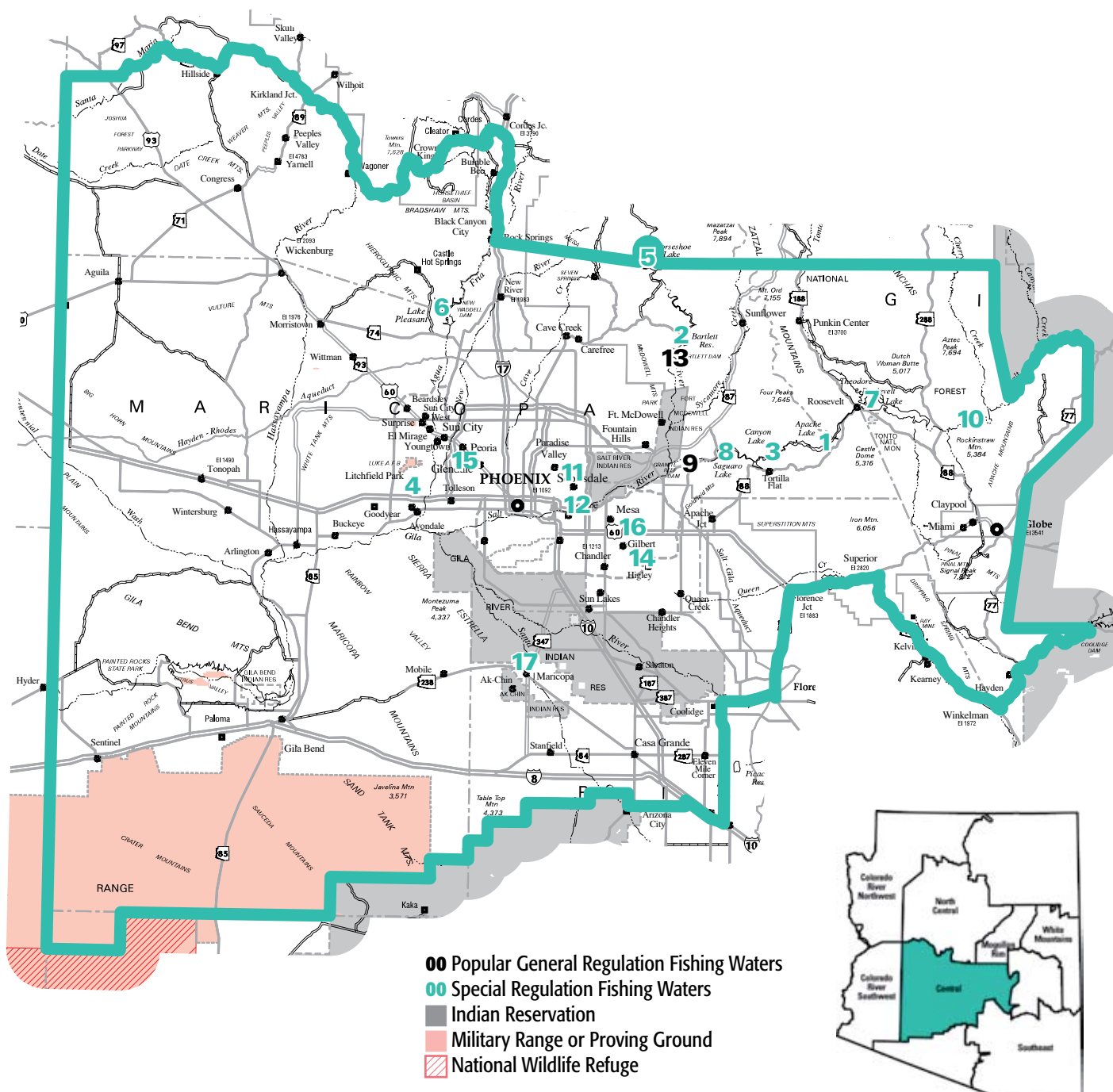
Watercraft and Motor Restrictions

The use of watercraft and motors may be restricted on some waters in this fishing area. For more information, please refer to page 31.



Fishing Waters – Central

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Apache Lake | 7 Roosevelt Lake | 14 Water Ranch Lake |
| 2 Bartlett Lake | 8 Saguaro Lake | 15 West Valley Community Fishing waters (See pages 26–28 for detailed maps) |
| 3 Canyon Lake | 9 Salt River (lower) | 16 East Valley Community Fishing waters (See pages 26–28 for detailed maps) |
| 4 Crystal Gardens Water Treatment Facility | 10 Salt River (upper) | 17 City of Maricopa Community Fishing waters (See pages 26–28 for detailed maps) |
| 5 Horseshoe Lake | 11 Salt River Project Canal System | |
| 6 Lake Pleasant | 12 Tempe Town Lake | |
| | 13 Verde River | |



Southeast

Special Regulations include fishing seasons, daily bag and possession limits, length limits, bait and hook restrictions, legal methods, and waters and areas closed to fishing.

Notes:

1. *General Statewide Regulations* apply to all waters and fish species within the Southeast area *except* as listed below.
2. For each water listed, the possession limit is two times the daily bag limit, unless a different possession limit is specified.

Arivaca Lake Catch-and-release only for largemouth bass. Bass must be immediately released unharmed.

Cluff Ranch Pond 3 The limit is 4 catfish in any combination.

REVISED

Dankworth Lake Catch-and-release only for largemouth bass. Bass must be immediately released unharmed through Dec. 31, 2016. The limit is 4 catfish in any combination.

NEW

Frye Creek Catch and release only for trout; trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single barbless hooks only from October 1 to March 31. Note: between April 1 and Sept. 30, Frye Creek is closed to fishing.

Frye Mesa Reservoir The limit is 6 trout, any combination, except no more than 1 may be a Gila trout.

NEW

Grant Creek Catch and release only for trout, trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single barbless hooks only.

Parker Canyon Lake Daily bag limits have been reduced to 4 channel catfish.

REVISED

Pena Blanca Lake Catch-and-release only for largemouth bass. Bass must be immediately released unharmed through Dec. 31, 2016. The limit is 4 catfish in any combination.

Roper Lake The limit is 4 catfish in any combination.

All waters, not in the Community Fishing Program, but within the city park systems of Tucson The limit is 4 trout; the limit is 4 catfish in any combination.



Managed Community Fishing Program waters See *managed Community Fishing lake and pond regulations on pages 26–28*.

- **Kennedy Park Lake** (city of Tucson)
- **Lakeside Lake** at Chuck Ford-Lakeside Park (city of Tucson)
- **Sahuarita Lake** (town of Sahuarita)
- **Silverbell Lake** at Christopher Columbus Park (city of Tucson)

Waters and Areas Closed to Fishing

- **Archer Lake** at Christopher Columbus Park in Pima County
- **Aravaipa Creek** in Pinal and Graham Counties
- **Ash Creek and Marijilda Creek and their tributaries** in Graham County (Gila Trout recovery)
- **Bog Hole Wildlife Area** Posted portions
- **Bonita Creek** in Graham County
- **Cienega Creek** Posted portions in Pima County
- **Lower Sabino Canyon** *From the confluence of the East and West forks of Sabino Creek, downstream to the U.S. Forest Service boundary* in Pima County
- **O'Donnell Canyon** in Santa Cruz County
- **Sycamore Creek** in Santa Cruz County
- **West Turkey Creek** in Cochise County

Live Baitfish Regulations

No live baitfish may be used or in possession on any waters in Pima or Cochise Counties, no exceptions. For waters in other counties within this fishing area, see pages 10–11.

Waterdog Prohibitions

No live waterdogs or salamanders may be taken, used or possessed in that portion of Santa Cruz County lying east and south of State Highway 82, or that portion of Cochise County lying west of the San Pedro River and south of State Highway 82 (this includes Parker Canyon Lake). See R12-4-313.C.4 (page 58) and R12-4-316.A & C (page 59).

Watercraft and Motor Restrictions

The use of watercraft and motors are restricted on the following waters in this fishing area:

Single electric motor only: Cluff Ranch Ponds, Dankworth Lake, Riggs Flat Lake, Roper Lake

10 horsepower or less: Arivaca Lake, Parker Canyon Lake, Pena Blanca Lake

No watercraft allowed on: Frye Mesa Reservoir, Rose Canyon Lake

For more information and a complete listing, please refer to page 31.

Fishing Waters – Southeast

- | | | |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Arivaca Lake | 6 Parker Canyon Lake | 11 Rose Canyon Lake |
| 2 Cluff Ranch Ponds 1 and 3 | 7 Patagonia Lake | 12 Tucson Community Fishing Lakes (see pages 26–28 for detailed maps): |
| 3 Dankworth Lake | 8 Pena Blanca Lake | <i>Kennedy Park Lake</i> |
| 4 Frye Creek/ Frye Mesa Reservoir | 9 Roper Lake | <i>Lakeside Lake at Chuck Ford-Lakeside Park</i> |
| 5 Grant Creek | 10 Riggs Flat Lake | <i>Silverbell Lake at Christopher Columbus Park</i> |
| | | 13 Sahuarita Lake (Community Fishing Lake) |

00 Popular General Regulation Fishing Waters

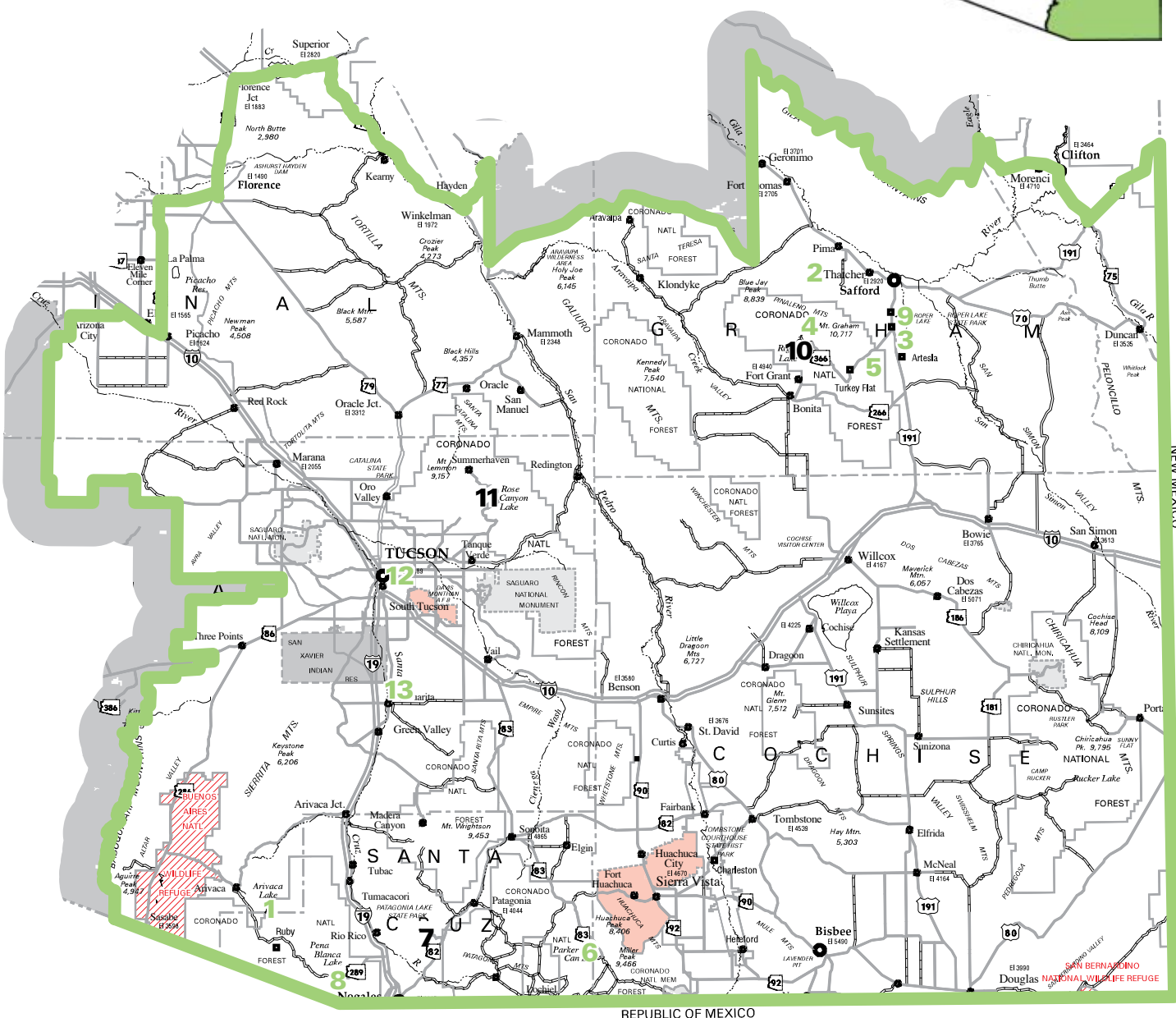
00 Special Regulation Fishing Waters

Indian Reservation

National Park, Monument, or Memorial Closed to Hunting

Military Range or Proving Ground

National Wildlife Refuge



Community Fishing Program Waters

New Information

New for 2015, all public waters within the municipal boundaries of the cities of Phoenix, Maricopa, Avondale, Scottsdale, Gilbert, San Tan Valley, Cave Creek, El Mirage, Sun City, Sun City West, Beardsley, Goodyear, Buckeye, Chandler, Youngstown, Peoria, Glendale, Surprise, Payson, Tucson, Sahuarita, Yuma, Somerton, Tempe, Litchfield Park, and Fountain Hills – except the portions of the Verde River, Salt River, Gila River and Lake Pleasant within those boundaries – are designated Community Fishing Program Waters.

This does not mean all of these waters will be stocked; but only that they are allowed to be if fish are available and the city where the lake exists wishes to enter into an agreement with the Arizona Game and Fish Department. “Managed” Community Fishing Program Lakes and Ponds are actively managed and stocked. Statewide limits for species apply to all waters not managed in the Community Fishing Program.

Arizona’s Community Fishing Program

“If people can’t get to the fish, we’ll bring fish to the people.”

There are now 36 park lakes and ponds participating in the program in 15 cities across the state. To ensure anglers have a good chance of catching fish, plenty of ready-to-catch fish are stocked during the fall, winter and spring seasons.



License Requirements

All 36 lakes and ponds in this section are specially managed Community Fishing Program waters that require anglers 10 years of age or older to be licensed. Valid licenses include:

- Community Fishing
- General Fishing
- Youth Combination Hunt and Fish (ages 10-17)
- Combination Hunt and Fish (18 and over)
- Or Pioneer, Blind, Disabled Veteran, Short-term (one day) and youth group licenses

Community Lakes and Ponds

Each of the 36 waters in the managed Community Fishing Program is designated as either a Lake or a Pond and has been named

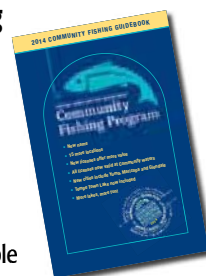
accordingly. Community Lakes are larger bodies of water, generally over 3 acres, and have higher daily bag limits (see table below). Community Ponds have daily bag limits that are only half that of Lakes. Limits are reduced at the smaller bodies of water to avoid overcrowding and overfishing, while still providing a quality fishing experience.

Park Signage

Attractive, specially designed signs are posted at Community Fishing Program waters. These distinctive signs and bulletin boards highlight the fishing license requirements and special bag limit regulations that apply to designated Community Fishing Lakes and Ponds – distinguishing them from other waters in urban areas.

Community Fishing Guidebook

The 2015 Community Fishing Program Guidebook is your source of information for everything you need to know about the program. Free guidebooks are available at Department offices, license dealers or online at www.azgfd.gov.



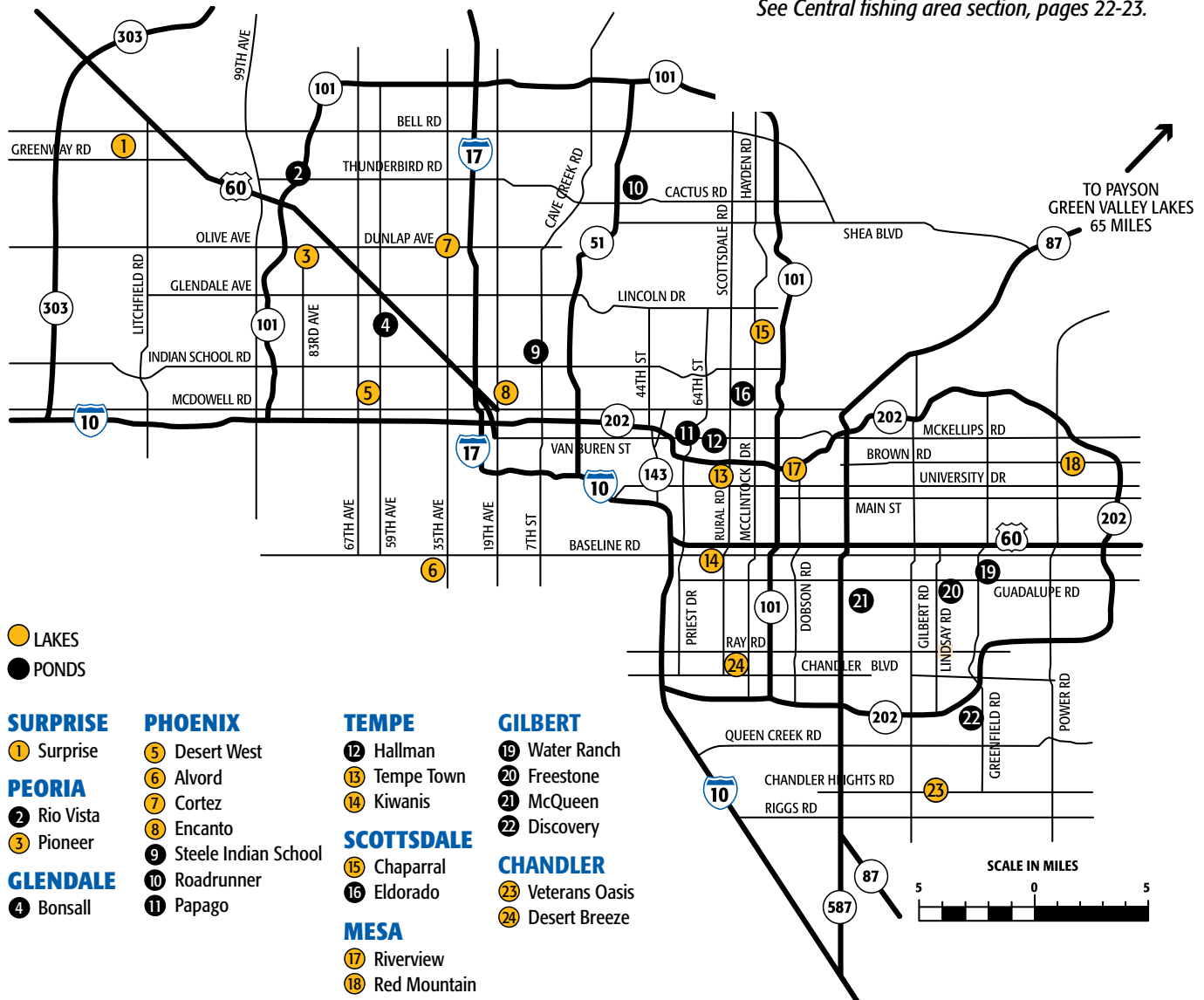
Sources of More Information

- Online Community Fishing pages at www.azgfd.gov/fishing/community.
- Community Fishing Bulletin. Published every two weeks and available on park bulletin boards, at Department offices or on the Web at www.azgfd.gov, select eNEWS for your free subscription.

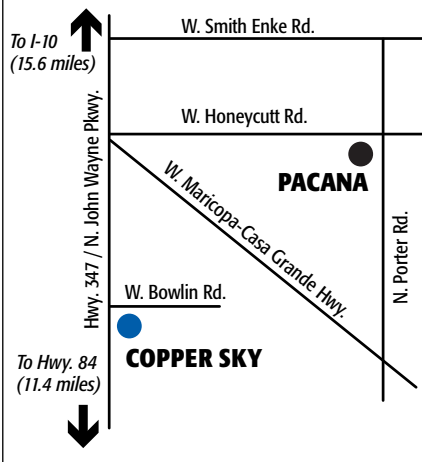
Legal Fish Species	Daily Bag Limits		Minimum Size Limit
	Lakes	Ponds	
Trout	4	2	None
Catfish	4	2	None
Bass	2	1	13 inches or more
Sunfishes Any combination (includes bluegill, redear sunfish and green sunfish)	10	5	None
White amur (grass carp)	1	1	30 inches or more
All other species (including, but not limited to, crappie, yellow bass, carp and tilapia)	Unlimited	Unlimited	None

Phoenix Area Managed Community Fishing Program Lakes and Ponds

See Central fishing area section, pages 22-23.

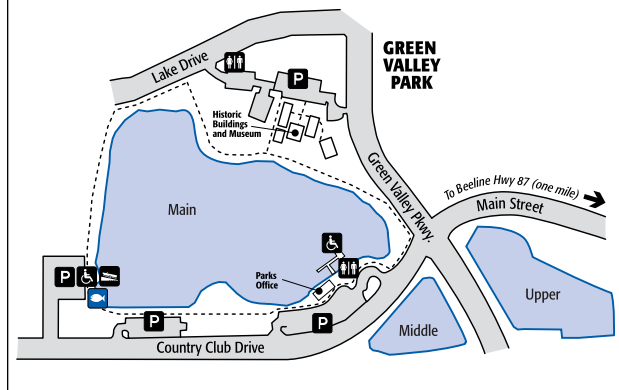


Maricopa Community Fishing Program Waters



Payson Green Valley Park Community Fishing Program Lakes

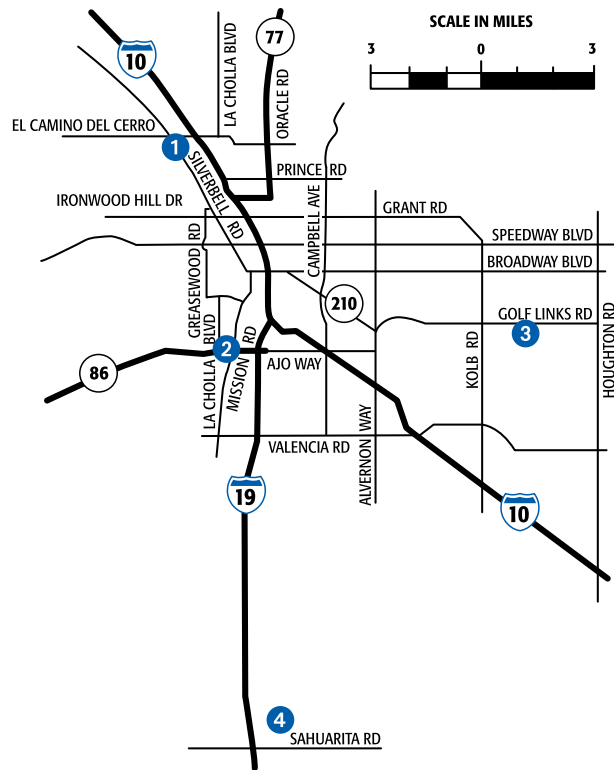
See Mogollon Rim fishing area section, pages 16-17.



Tucson Area Managed Community Fishing Program Lakes

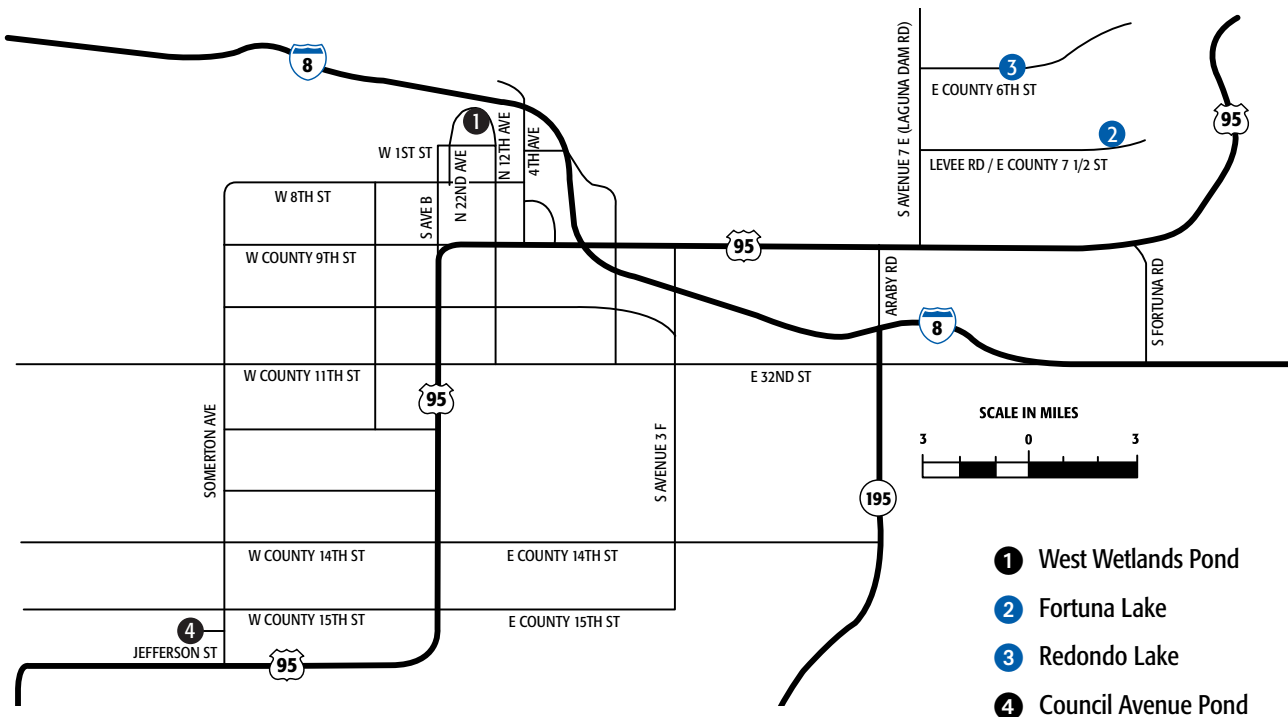
See Southeast fishing area section, pages 24-25.

- 1 Silverbell Lake at Christopher Columbus Park
- 2 Kennedy Park Lake
- 3 Lakeside Lake at Chuck Ford-Lakeside Park
- 4 Sahuarita Park Lake



Yuma Area Managed Community Fishing Program Lakes and Ponds

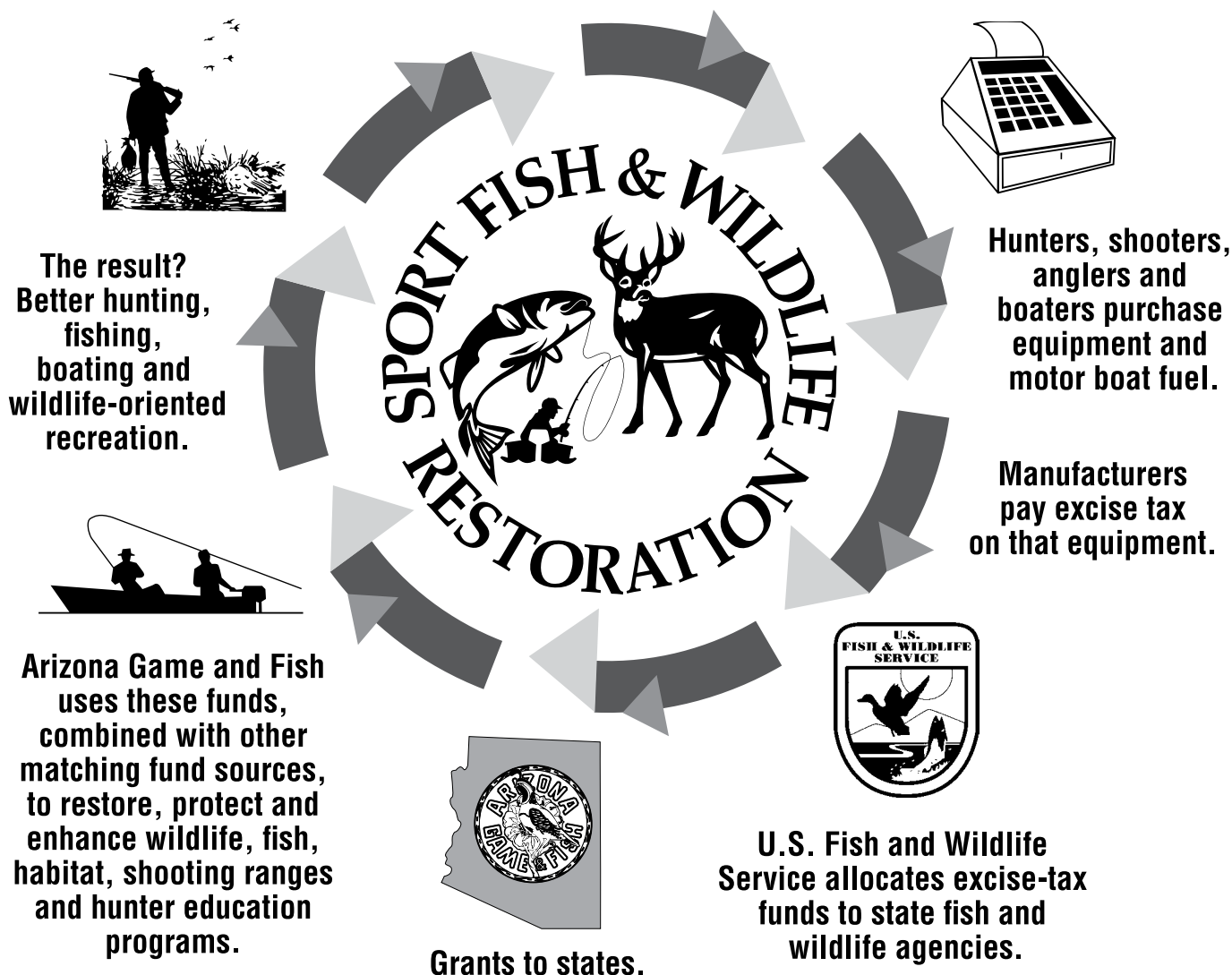
See Colorado River Southwest fishing area section, pages 20-21.



DID YOU KNOW?

Your Arizona Game and Fish Department does not receive state tax dollars.

A major funding source for wildlife management starts with **YOU** through this cycle of success.



Fishing produces \$1.5 billion in economic impact to the state of Arizona annually.

Don't Move a Mussel – Now It's the Law

Quagga Mussels Have Invaded Arizona

Quagga mussels are now established along vast stretches of the Colorado River and impoundments on Arizona's western border, including Lakes Powell, Mead, Mohave and Havasu. Mussels are in Lake Pleasant near Phoenix, Red Mountain Lake in Mesa, and have spread through the Central Arizona Project canal into Salt River Project canals. Quagga and zebra mussels currently are the highest profile species on the department's aquatic invasive species list (A.R.S. 17-255 – Director's Order 1), which also includes: New Zealand mudsnail, rusty crayfish, giant salvinia, snakehead, didymo (rock snot), red claw crayfish, Asian carp, apple snail, largemouth bass virus and whirling disease.

Why are they a threat?

As juveniles and adults, quagga mussels can attach to boats and other objects, grow shells and survive many days out of water before reaching a new water location. Although quagga mussels (and closely related zebra mussels) do not pose a known threat to human health, these mussels cause severe physical and ecological damages and plague recreational boaters. They attach themselves to a number of surface types, including boat hulls, engine intakes, livewells, through hull fittings, bilges, water-intake valves, canals, pipes, aqueducts and dams. This requires huge operational and maintenance expense. In the United States, invasive mussels cost the power industry \$3.1 billion in a six year period, while their impact on industries, businesses, and communities was an additional \$5 billion. Efficient as filter feeders, massive colonies of mussels can alter lake productivity, fish growth and fish population balance.

Check out www.azgfd.gov/ais for more details on aquatic invasive species Director's Orders and boat decontamination protocols. See also R12-4-1101 and R12-4-1102 on pages 59-60.

Arizona Game and Fish Department Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Decontamination Protocols

(A.R.S. 17-255 – Director's Order 3)

DAY USERS: Any watercraft, boats, vehicles, conveyances, or other equipment that have been in or on aquatic invasive species (AIS) listed waters for 5 days or less (**lakes Mead, Mohave, Havasu, Pleasant, Powell, Bartlett, Roosevelt, Saguaro; and Lower Colorado River, Lees Ferry and the Lower Salt/Verde rivers**).

Day-use Decontamination Protocols:

- Step 1 Before leaving the vicinity of the AIS listed water, **clean**/remove any clinging material.
- Step 2 **Remove the plug** (keep it out) and **drain** the water.
- Step 3 **Dry** completely.

LONG TERM USERS AND MOORED BOATS: Any watercraft, boats, vehicles, equipment, or conveyances that have been in or on aquatic invasive species (AIS) listed waters for more than 5 days.

Mandatory decontamination protocols must include **minimum dry times**.

Long-term Moored Boat Decontamination Protocols:

- Step 1 **Clean**/remove any clinging material.
- Step 2 **Remove the plug** (keep it out) and **drain** the water.
- Step 3 Physically remove all visible attached mussels.
- Step 4 Flush engine and cooling system with pressurized hot water.
- Step 5 Keep the boat out of the water and **dry (desiccation)** for a minimum of 18 consecutive days during the months of November through April or 7 consecutive days from May through October.
- Step 6 Completely fill out and file the required **Aquatic Invasive Species Boating Inspection Report (AISBIR)**. This form can be downloaded at www.azgfd.gov/ais.



A propeller infested with quagga mussels.

PULL THE PLUG ... OR PAY. IT'S THE LAW.



You must pull your boat's plug (and keep it out) when you leave an AIS listed water* or you may be cited.

* See complete listing of aquatic invasive species affected waters on page 60.

Motor Restrictions:

Powerboats restricted to a single electric motor on:

Ackre Lake	Lee Valley Lake
Bear Canyon Lake	McKellips Park Pond
Bunch Reservoir	Pratt Lake
Carnero Lake	Quigley Pond
Chaparral Park Lake	Redondo Lake
Cluff Ponds	Riggs Flat Lake
Coconino Reservoir	Roper Lake
Coors Lake	Santa Fe Lake
Dankworth Pond	Scott's Reservoir
Dogtown Reservoir	Sierra Blanca Lake
Fortuna Lake	Soldier Lake
Goldwater Lake	Stoneman Lake
Granite Basin Lake	Tunnel Reservoir
Horse Thief Basin Lake	Whitehorse Lake
Hulsey Lake	Willow Valley Lake
J.D. Dam Lake	Woodland Reservoir
Knoll Lake	Woods Canyon Lake

Powerboats restricted to a single electric motor or a single gasoline engine not exceeding 10 horsepower on:

Arivaca Lake	Lower Lake Mary
Ashurst Lake	Luna Lake
Becker Lake	Lynx Lake
Big Lake	Marshall Lake
Black Canyon Lake	Mexican Hay Lake
C.C. Cragin (Blue Ridge)	Nelson Reservoir
Cataract Lake	Parker Canyon Lake
Chevelon Canyon Lake	Pena Blanca Lake
Concho Lake	Rainbow Lake
Crescent Lake	River Reservoir
Fool Hollow Lake	Show Low Lake
Kaibab Lake	Whipple Lake
Kinnikinick Lake	White Mountain Lake
Little Mormon Lake	Willow Springs Lake

No watercraft allowed on:

Frye Mesa Reservoir
Rose Canyon Lake

(AGFD R12-4-517 (A)(B)(C))

This list was effective May 24, 2011



- Boat registration
- Life jackets for all
- Throwable PFD
- Fire extinguisher (B-1)
- Horn, whistle or bell
- Navigation lights

Visit www.azgfd.gov/boating for additional boating tips and details on free boating safety courses in your area.



Amphibians: Commission Order 41 *Requires a valid fishing or combination license*

Statewide – As defined in ARS§17-101, excluding wildlife areas not opened for hunting (R12-4-802). Open Areas do not include any area closed to hunting, fishing, or trapping under A.R.S. §17-303 and 17-304, or Commission Rules R12-4-321, R12-4-801, R12-4-802, and R12-4-803.

Open Season Dates	Notes	Open Areas	Legal Amphibians	Bag and Possession Limit
A. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2015 Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2016	(1, 2, 5, 7, and 8)	Statewide, except areas closed in Note 7	All amphibians, except those named in Subsections B, C, D, E, F, G, and H	Ten (10) per year or in possession of each species live or dead.
B. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2015 Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2016	(1, 2, 7, and 8)	Statewide, except areas closed in Note 7	<i>Bufo cognatus</i> (Great Plains toad), <i>B. punctatus</i> (red-spotted toad), <i>Scaphiopus couchi</i> (Couch's spadefoot), and <i>Spea multiplicata</i> (Mexican spadefoot)	Ten (10) per day or in possession per species live or dead.
C. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2015 Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2016	(1, 2, 3, 7, and 8)	Statewide, except areas closed in Note 7	<i>Craugaster augusti</i> (barking frog)	Two (2) per year or in possession live or dead.
D. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2015 Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2016	(1, 2, 4, 7, and 8)	Statewide, except areas closed in Notes 4 and 7	All species in the genus <i>Ambystoma</i> (waterdog or tiger salamander)	Unlimited live or dead.
E. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2015 Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2016	(1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10)	Statewide, except areas closed in Notes 7 and 9	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i> (bullfrog)	Unlimited dead.
F. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2015 Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2016	(1, 2, 7, and 8)	Statewide, except areas closed in Note 7	All species in the genus <i>Xenopus</i> (clawed frog) and <i>Bufo marinus</i> (giant toad)	Unlimited dead.
G. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2015 Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2016	(1, 2, 6, 7, and 9)	Statewide, except areas closed in Notes 6 and 7	<i>Rana berlandieri</i> (Rio Grande leopard frog)	Unlimited dead.
H. There is no open season on <i>Ambystoma tigrinum stebbinsi</i> (Sonoran tiger salamander), <i>Rana tarahumarae</i> (Tarahumara frog), <i>Rana blairi</i> (plains leopard frog), <i>Rana chiricahuensis</i> (Chiricahua leopard frog), <i>Rana pipiens</i> (northern leopard frog), <i>Rana yavapaiensis</i> (lowland leopard frog), <i>Rana onca</i> (relict leopard frog).				

Amphibian Notes:

- A fishing or combination license is required for take of amphibians. Amphibians may be taken day or night. Methods of take are prescribed in R12-4-313.
- The Fort Huachuca Military Reservation controls access to the taking of aquatic wildlife on its installation.
- The possession limit for *Craugaster augusti* (barking frog) legally held prior to January 1, 2005 is 10 per person.
- No waterdogs or salamanders may be taken in that portion of Santa Cruz County lying east and south of State Highway 82 or that portion of Cochise County lying west of the San Pedro River and south of State Highway 82.
- No *Hyla wrightorum* (Arizona treefrogs) may be taken in Cochise or Santa Cruz counties.
- Rana berlandieri* (Rio Grande leopard frogs) may not be taken from the portion of the Hassayampa River between Wickenburg and Morristown.
- Amphibians may not be taken at any time (or during periods specified) within the following areas:
 - Posted boundaries of State or Federal hatcheries, except for Arizona Game and Fish Department sponsored fishing clinics.
 - Posted boundary of the Region I regional headquarters in Pinetop.
 - The Colorado River one-half mile upstream and one-half mile downstream from its confluence with the Little Colorado River.
 - That portion of the Little Colorado River lying within the Grand Canyon National Park.
 - Lee Valley Creek above Lee Valley Lake.
 - Gap Creek between Honeymoon Cabin and its confluence with the Verde River.
 - Mineral Creek in Apache County upstream of the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest Boundary.
 - Posted areas immediately above the dams at Upper Lake Mary, Alamo Lake and Lake Mead.
 - Posted areas immediately below Davis, Hoover, Glen Canyon, Waddell (Lake Pleasant), Roosevelt, Horse Mesa and Mormon Flat dams.
 - Posted, Spawning Pond Number 1 and Spawning Pond Number 2 located along the Salinity Canal north of Yuma.
 - The Luna Lake Wildlife Area from April 1 through July 31.
 - Posted portions of Alamo Lake.
 - Posted portions of the Tonto Arm of Roosevelt Lake from November 15 through February 15 annually.
 - Posted portions of Mitty Lake from November 15 through February 15 annually.
 - Posted portions of Becker Lake are closed to all public entry from December 15 through June 15.
 - Posted portions of Lake Mead.
 - Posted portions of Powers Butte Wildlife Area are closed to entry for the purpose of taking wildlife.
 - Posted portions of Bog Hole Wildlife Area.
 - Posted portions of Lake Havasu.
 - Posted portions of Cienega Creek in Pima County.
 - Aravaipa Creek in Pinal and Graham counties.
 - Sycamore Creek in Santa Cruz County.
 - Cibola Lake from the first Monday in September (Labor Day) through March 15.
 - Posted portions of Martinez Lake from October 1 through March 1.
 - Posted in accordance with and pursuant to ARS 17-303 and 304.
 - The Grand Canyon-Parashant, Vermilion Cliffs, Sonoran Desert, Ironwood Forest, and Agua Fria National Monuments are open to the take of wildlife.
 - Havas, Bill Williams River, Cibola, and Imperial National Wildlife Refuges are open to the take of bullfrogs, as permitted by refuge regulations (posted areas are closed).
 - Within Unit 25M, bullfrogs may only be taken by minnow trap, crayfish net, hand, or with any hand-held, non-motorized implement that does not discharge a projectile, as prescribed in R12-4-313(D.6)

Crustaceans and Mollusks: Commission Order 42 *Requires a valid fishing or combination license*

Statewide – As defined in ARS§17-101, but does not include any area closed under ARS §17-303 and 17-304, or R12-4-801, R12-4-802 and R12-4-803.

Open Season Dates	Notes	Open Areas	Legal Crustaceans and Mollusks	Bag and Possession Limit
A. Jan 1 - Dec 31, 2015 Jan 1 - Dec 31, 2016	All	Statewide, except areas in Notes below.	All crustaceans and mollusks, except those named in Subsection B	Unlimited dead, except that area in Note 3.
B. There is no open season on any species in the genus <i>Oxyloma</i> (ambersnails), the genus <i>Pyrgulopsis</i> (springsnails; see Note 2 as it applies to the Huachuca springsnail [P. thompsoni]), the genus <i>Tryonia</i> (springsnails), <i>Sonorella eremita</i> (San Xavier talussnail), <i>Sonorella macrophallus</i> (Wet Canyon talussnail), and <i>Anodonta californiensis</i> (California floater).				

Crustaceans and Mollusks Notes:

- By law, crustaceans and mollusks are considered aquatic wildlife and a fishing or combination license is required for take. Methods of take are prescribed at R12-4-313.
- The Fort Huachuca Military Reservation controls access to the taking of aquatic wildlife on its installation.
- Crayfish may be possessed live or dead in that portion of La Paz County west of Highway 95 and south of Interstate 10; in Yuma County and on the Colorado River from Palo Verde Diversion Dam downstream to the southern international boundary with Mexico.
- Intentional transport of live or dead aquatic invasive species
 - (crustaceans and mollusks listed in Director's Order #1: *Potamopyrgus antipodarum* (New Zealand mudsnail), *Dreissena polymorpha* (zebra mussel), *Dreissena bugensis* (quagga mussel), *Cherax quadricarinatus* (red-claw crayfish), and *Orconectes rusticus* (rusty crayfish)) in Arizona is prohibited (with the exception of preserved scientific and educational specimens).
 - Crustaceans and mollusks may not be taken at any time within the following areas:
 - Posted boundaries of State or Federal hatcheries, except for Arizona Game and Fish Department sponsored fishing clinics.
 - Posted boundary of the Region I regional headquarters in Pinetop.
 - The Colorado River one-half mile upstream and one-half mile downstream from its confluence with the Little Colorado River.
 - That portion of the Little Colorado River lying within the Grand Canyon National Park.
 - Lee Valley Creek above Lee Valley Reservoir.
 - Gap Creek between Honeymoon Cabin and its confluence with the Verde River.
 - Mineral Creek in Apache County upstream of the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest Boundary.

Crustaceans and Mollusks Notes (continued):

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| <p>(8) Posted areas immediately above the dams at Upper Lake Mary, Alamo Lake and Lake Mead.</p> <p>(9) Posted areas immediately below Davis, Hoover, Glen Canyon, Waddell (Lake Pleasant), Roosevelt, Horse Mesa and Mormon Flat dams.</p> <p>(10) Posted, Spawning Pond Number 1 and Spawning Pond Number 2 located along the Salinity Canal north of Yuma.</p> <p>(11) Luna Lake Wildlife Area from April 1 through July 31.</p> <p>(12) Posted portions of Alamo Lake.</p> <p>(13) Posted portions of the Tonto Arm of Roosevelt Lake</p> | <p>from November 15 through February 15 annually.</p> <p>(14) Posted portions of Mitty Lake from November 15 through February 15 annually.</p> <p>(15) Posted portions of Becker Lake are closed to all public entry from December 15 through June 15.</p> <p>(16) Posted portions of Lake Mead.</p> <p>(17) Posted portions of Powers Butte Wildlife Area are closed to entry for the purpose of taking wildlife.</p> <p>(18) Posted portions of Bog Hole Wildlife Area.</p> <p>(19) Posted portions of Lake Havasu.</p> <p>(20) Posted portions of Cienega Creek in Pima County.</p> | <p>(21) Aravaipa Creek in Pinal and Graham counties.</p> <p>(22) Sycamore Creek in Santa Cruz County.</p> <p>(23) Cibola Lake from the first Monday in September (Labor Day) through March 15.</p> <p>(24) Posted portions of Martinez Lake from October 1 through March 1.</p> <p>(25) Posted in accordance with and pursuant to ARS 17-303 and 304.</p> <p>(26) The Grand Canyon-Parashant, Vermillion Cliffs, Sonoran Desert, Ironwood Forest, and Aqua Fria National Monuments are open to the take of wildlife.</p> |
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Reptiles: Commission Order 43 (aquatic only) *Requires a valid fishing or combination license*

GENERAL

CONSULT THE 2015 & 2016 ARIZONA REPTILE AND AMPHIBIAN REGULATIONS FOR A COMPLETE LISTING OF COMMISSION ORDER 43 (includes terrestrial).

**Open Areas do not include areas within municipal parks, municipal preserves, county parks, county preserves, airports, golf courses, or posted water treatment facilities (except as specifically opened in this Commission Order) or areas closed under A.R.S. Sections 17-101, 17-303 and 17-304, or Commission Rules R12-4-321, R12-4-801, R12-4-802 and R12-4-803. Other Notes may apply (see Open Areas information below).*

Open Season Dates	Notes	Open Areas	Legal Reptiles	Bag and Possession Limit
Jan 1, – Dec 31, 2015 Jan 1, – Dec 31, 2016	(1, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 23, 27, 31, 32, 33)	Statewide, except areas closed in Notes 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 (also noted above*).	Apalone spinifera (spiny softshell), Trachemys scripta (slider), and all species of the family Chelydridae (snapping turtles)	Unlimited dead.

LIMITED WEAPON

Open Areas do not include any area closed under A.R.S. Sections 17-101, 17-303 and 17-304, or Commission Rules R12-4-801, R12-4-802 and R12-4-803.

Open Season Dates	Notes	Open Areas	Legal Reptiles	Bag and Possession Limit
Jan 1, – Dec 31, 2015 Jan 1, – Dec 31, 2016	(2, 8, 9, 10, 14)	Statewide, including private lands within city limits and areas within municipal parks, municipal preserves, county parks, county preserves, airports, golf courses, or posted water treatment facilities. Except areas closed in Note 10.	Apalone spinifera (spiny softshell), Trachemys scripta (slider), and all species of the family Chelydridae (snapping turtles)	Unlimited dead.

Reptile Notes:

- A hunting or combination license is required for take of reptiles. A fishing or combination license is required for take of softshell turtles. Reptiles may be taken day or night. See R12-4-304 (F) for restrictions on trapping and the use of artificial light and firearms. By law, softshell turtles are considered aquatic wildlife and a fishing or combination license is required for take; methods of take are prescribed in R12-4-313.
- A hunting or combination license is required for take of reptiles. A fishing or combination license is required for take of softshell turtles. Reptiles may be taken day or night. See R12-4-304 (F) for restrictions on trapping and the use of artificial light. By law, softshell turtles are considered aquatic wildlife and a fishing or combination license is required for take. Methods of take are prescribed in R12-4-318 (C.9).
- The Fort Huachuca Military Reservation, the Yuma Proving Ground, and Camp Navajo control access to hunting on their installations.
- The Fort Huachuca Military Reservation controls access to the taking of aquatic wildlife on its installation.
- Turtles may not be taken at any time (or during periods specified) within the following areas:
 - Posted boundaries of State or Federal hatcheries, except for Arizona Game and Fish Department sponsored fishing clinics.
 - Posted boundary of the Region 1 regional headquarters in Pinetop.
 - The Colorado River one-half mile upstream and one-half mile downstream from its confluence with the Little Colorado River.
 - That portion of the Little Colorado River lying within the Grand Canyon National Park.
 - Lee Valley Creek above Lee Valley Lake.
 - Gap Creek between Honeymoon Cabin and its confluence with the Verde River.
 - Mineral Creek in Apache County upstream of the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest Boundary.
 - Posted areas immediately above the dams at Upper Lake Mary, Alamo Lake and Lake Mead.
 - Posted areas immediately below Davis, Hoover, Glen Canyon, Waddell (Lake Pleasant), Roosevelt, Horse Mesa and Mormon Flat dams.
 - Posted, Spawning Pond Number 1 and Spawning Pond Number 2 located along the Salinity Canal north of Yuma.
 - The Luna Lake Wildlife Area from April 1 through July 31.
 - Posted portions of Alamo Lake.
 - Posted portions of the Tonto Arm of Roosevelt Lake from November 15 through February 15 annually.
 - Posted portions of Mitty Lake from November 15 through February 15 annually.
 - Posted portions of Becker Lake are closed to all public entry from December 15 through June 15.
- Posted portions of Lake Mead.
- Posted portions of Powers Butte Wildlife Area are closed to entry for the purpose of taking wildlife.
- Posted portions of Bog Hole Wildlife Area.
- Posted portions of Lake Havasu.
- Posted portions of Cienega Creek in Pima County.
- Aravaipa Creek in Pinal and Graham counties.
- Sycamore Creek in Santa Cruz County.
- Cibola Lake from the first Monday in September (Labor Day) through March 15.
- Posted portions of Martinez Lake from October 1 through March 1.
- Posted in accordance with and pursuant to ARS 17-303 and 304.
- The Grand Canyon-Parashant, Vermillion Cliffs, Sonoran Desert, Ironwood Forest, and Agua Fria national monuments are open to hunting concurrent with a game hunting season in the unit in which they occur.
- Open Areas do not include private lands within city limits and areas within municipal parks, municipal preserves, county parks, county preserves, airports, golf courses, or posted water treatment facilities (except as specifically opened in this Commission Order) or any area closed to hunting, fishing, or trapping under A.R.S. Sections 17-303 and 17-304, or Commission Rules R12-4-321, R12-4-801, R12-4-802 and R12-4-803.
- General Reptile seasons must comply with R12-4-304 - Lawful Methods for Taking Wild Mammals, Birds, and Reptiles:
 - An individual may take reptiles by any method not prohibited in R12-4-303 or R12-4-318 under the following conditions. An individual:
 - Shall check pitfall traps of any size daily, release non-target species, remove pitfalls when no longer in use, and fill any holes;
 - Shall not use firearms at night; and
 - May use artificial light while taking reptiles, if the light is not attached to or operated from a motor vehicle, motorized watercraft, watercraft under sail, or floating object towed by a motorized watercraft or a watercraft under sail.
- Limited Weapon Hand or Hand-held Implement Reptile seasons must comply with R12-4-318 - Seasons for Lawfully Taking Wild Mammals, Birds, and Reptiles:
 - When designated by Commission order, the following seasons have specific requirements and lawful methods of take more restrictive than those for general and special seasons, as prescribed in this Section. While taking the species authorized by the season, a person participating in:
 - A "limited weapon hand or hand-held implement" season may use one or more of the following methods or devices for taking wildlife, if authorized under R12-4-304 as lawful for the species hunted:
 - Catch-pole,
 - Hand,
 - Snake hook, or
 - Snake tongs.
- The following Pima County parks and preserves are open to hunting concurrent with a game hunting season in the unit in which they occur: A-7 Ranch in Units 32 and 33, Oracle Ridge Property in Unit 33, Six Bar Ranch in Unit 33, Emperita Ranch in Unit 34B, Bar V Ranch in Unit 34B, Sands Ranch in Unit 34B, Clyne Ranch in Unit 34B, Diamond Bell Ranch in Unit 36A, Marley Ranch in Unit 36A and 36B, Rancho Seco in Units 36A and 36B, Kings 98 Ranch in Unit 36C, Old Hayhook Ranch in Unit 36C, Verdugo in Unit 36C, Bee Ranch in Unit 37A, Mordka Ranch in Unit 37A, Bucklelew Ranch in Unit 37A, Carpenter Ranch in Unit 37A, Cochise Canyon Ranch in Unit 37A, Lords Ranch in Unit 37A, and Tortolita Mountain Park in Unit 37A. Hunting in County Parks, opened by this Commission Order, is not permitted within ¼ mile of any developed picnic area, developed camp ground, shooting range, occupied building, boat ramp, or golf course. Developed areas do not include trails.
- The following parks and preserves in Maricopa County are open to hunting as defined in R12-4-321: Lake Pleasant, White Tank Mountains, McDowell Mountain, and Estrella Mountain Regional parks. Hunting in parks and preserves opened by this Commission Order is not permitted within ¼ mile of any developed picnic area, developed camp ground, shooting range, occupied building, boat ramp, or golf course. Developed areas do not include trails.
- The area within the fenced enclosure inside the loop formed by Tonto National Forest Road 647, also known as the Walnut Canyon Enclosure, is open to public entry and hunting during a concurrent open game hunting season.
- The following City of Tucson water Properties located in Avra Valley are open to hunting via foot access only: the Duval property in Unit 36C and the Bucklelew property in Unit 37A; all other Tucson water properties are closed to hunting.
- In the northern portion of Unit 5A, access is permitted on the Clear Creek Ranch by written permission only by contacting the Hopi Tribe Wildlife and Ecosystems Management Program via e-mail at hophiunts@hopi.nsn.us or by calling (928) 734-3606 or (928) 734-3605 from Monday-Friday 8am-5pm. Please contact in advance to gain access for hunting and scouting. In Unit 5B North, access is permitted on the Hopi's Hart/Drye Ranch and in Unit 4A on the Hopi's Aja Ranch by signing in at designated sign-in boxes located at access points.

Arizona Fish Identification

Arizona is home to more than 85 species of fish. Knowing what fish species you are catching is not only fun, it is also important to correctly identify the fish you catch so you can abide by the daily bag limits, length limits and other regulations. Fish coloration, by itself, is not a good basis for identifying fish since it varies widely and there is considerable overlap between species. When in doubt about the identity or legal length, play it safe and return the fish to the water unharmed immediately. The following, by family, are fish species most commonly sought or encountered by anglers.

General Statewide Bag Limits Per Day

To determine daily bag and possession limits for each fish species, refer to page 6, Statewide Daily Bag and Possession limits. Bag limits may vary on some bodies of water, so be sure to also check out fishing waters listed under Special Regulations (pages 12–28) to find out if bag and size limits are different on the body of water you plan to fish.

Fish art by Mary Hirsch and Randall D. Babb

Trout Family *(includes all species of trout, brook trout, and grayling)*

Rainbow Trout

Description: Olive to bluish on the back, silvery sides, a pink band on the sides from head to tail. Many small black spots on back, sides, adipose and dorsal fin. Distinct radiating rows of black spots on tail fin. Generally, no spots on pectoral, pelvic and anal fins. Length: 8 to 28 inches. Weight: up to 15 pounds.



Cutthroat Trout

Description: Body shape similar to rainbow trout. Back and sides are lightly spotted; Dorsal, adipose and tail fins are heavily spotted. Red or reddish-orange slash on throat. Length: 8 to 20 inches. Weight: up to 6 pounds.



Grayling

Description: The dorsal fin is large, dark-gray, blotched with pale spots, with cross-rows of deep blue spots and edged with red or orange. The dorsal fin has 17 to 25 rays. The tail fin is forked. The body has scattered black spots on silver-gray, sometimes pink sides. Scales larger than for trout. Length: 10 to 14 inches. Weight: up to 1.5 pound.



Brown Trout

Description: Olive-brown with yellowish sides. Some orange or red spots on the sides, spots often encircled with light yellow or white. Dark spots on back and sides. Tail fin usually unspotted or vaguely spotted. Adipose fin usually orange or reddish. Length: 6 to 30 inches. Weight: up to 20 pounds.



Brook Trout

Description: Gray to olive-green on the back. Vermiculations or worm-like markings on the back and dorsal fin. Sides lighter in color with blue halos around pink or red spots. White edge on lower fins and lower tail. Length: 4 to 18 inches. Weight: up to 4 pounds.



Bass and Sunfish Family

Largemouth Bass

Description: Large mouth with upper jaw of adults extending beyond rear margin of eye. Dark olive-green on back, green sides shading to white belly. Dark horizontal band on each side. Deep notch in dorsal fin. Soft dorsal fin with 12 to 13 rays. Length: 10 to 25 inches. Weight: up to 15 pounds.



Bluegill

Description: The bluegill has blue coloring on the chin, a solid black opercle flap, a small mouth and a dark spot at the rear of the dorsal fin. The body is very compressed or flat and has from five to nine dark vertical bars on the sides. Length: 4 to 12 inches. Weight: up to 3 pounds.



Green Sunfish

Description: Large mouth with blue-green striations on the cheeks. Opercle flap is black with reddish or orange border. Body olive-green in color, dark vertical bars on sides. Pectoral fin short and rounded. Caudal fin and lower fin margins are white or yellowish with dusky spots at rear of dorsal and anal fins. Length: 3 to 10 inches. Weight: up to 1.5 pounds.



Smallmouth Bass

Description: Smallmouth bass most often are bronze to brownish green in color, with dark vertical bars on sides. In contrast to the largemouth bass, the upper jaw does not extend beyond rear margin of eye. Eye reddish in color. Shallow notch in dorsal fin. Soft dorsal fin has 13 to 15 rays. Length: 12 to 20 inches. Weight: up to 6 pounds.



Redear Sunfish

Description: The "Red-ear" sunfish has a black opercle flap which is bordered with a reddish or orange color on the rear of the flap. Sides of head have olive-brown speckling. Body is compressed or flat with an olive-green cast, light speckling on sides. Pectoral fin long and pointed, usually extends far past eye when bent forward. Length: 6 to 14 inches. Weight: up to 5 pounds.



Black Crappie

Description: Head and back heavily and irregularly spotted with black blotches on a silver-olive background; Tail, dorsal and anal fins are spotted. Seven or eight spines on dorsal fin. Body is compressed. Length: 6 to 15 inches. Weight: up to 4 pounds.



Temperate Bass Family

Striped Bass

Description: Body has six to nine black horizontal stripes on silvery-white sides. Dorsal fins are distinctly separate, unlike yellow bass, which are joined at the base. Pelvic fins in large adults, white with anal fin edged in white. Lower jaw protrudes beyond upper jaw. Generally two patches of teeth on tongue. 2nd anal spine distinctly shorter than the 3rd. Tail is slightly forked. Length: 10 to 50 inches. Weight: up to 60 pounds.



White Bass

Description: Body silver-white, 4 to 7 dark horizontal lines; Lines below lateral line often faint and broken. Dorsal fins are distinctly separate, unlike the yellow bass, which are joined at the base. 2nd anal spine distinctly shorter than the 3rd. Lower jaw protrudes beyond upper jaw; Generally a single patch of teeth at base of tongue. Length: 8 to 18 inches. Weight: up to 4 pounds.



Yellow Bass

Description: Body has golden-yellow sides with 5 to 7 horizontal lines; Lines appear broken and offset about midway on the lower side. Dorsal fins are connected. 2nd anal spine is about as long as the 3rd anal spine. No patches of teeth on tongue. Length: 6 to 13 inches. Weight: up to 1.5 pounds.



Catfish Family

Channel Catfish

Description: Scattered black spots on a silver or gray colored back and sides with a white belly. Few spots on large adults. Smooth, scaleless skin. 8 barbels or "whiskers." Short base on small adipose fin. Deeply forked tail. Anal fin has 24 to 30 rays and is slightly rounded. Length: 10 to 35 inches. Weight: up to 30 pounds.



Flathead Catfish

Description: Back and sides mottled, dark-brown to yellow-brown; belly is yellowish-white. Head is broad and flat with small eyes. Large mouth, lower jaw projecting beyond the upper jaw. Adipose fin is large; Tail fin is flat or slightly notched. Length: 12 to 50 inches. Weight: up to 70 pounds.



Bullhead (black, yellow, brown)

Description: Body is yellow-olive to brown on back with yellowish sides, and yellow to white belly. Slight to no mottling. Chin barbels are always light in color, either white or pale yellow. Anal fin is moderately long with a straight profile; Tail fin is rounded. Length: 6 to 16 inches. Weight: up to 3 pounds.



Pike and Perch Family

Walleye

Description: Back is yellow-olive with a brassy cast. Sides brassy-yellow with dark mottling. Belly is white. Dark spot at rear of spiny dorsal fin. Anal fin and lower lobe of tail fin are white. Eyes are opaque-silver in color. Length: 12 to 28 inches. Weight: up to 14 pounds.



Northern Pike

Description: Back and sides, dusky olive-green with rows of light oval spots. Dorsal, anal and tail fin have round to oblong darkened spots. Dorsal fin located far back on an elongated body. Large canine-like teeth. Cheeks completely scaled, only upper half of the gill cover is scaled. Length: 12 to 45 inches. Weight: up to 30 pounds.



Yellow Perch

Description: Back olive-green; sides brassy-yellow with 6 to 9 dark vertical bars; Belly is white. Anal fin, pectoral and pelvic fins are amber-orange tinted. Small teeth, not canine-like. Soft (rear) dorsal fin has 12 to 13 rays. Length: 4 to 12 inches. Weight: up to 1 pound.



Minnow Family

Common Carp

Description: Back olive-yellow with yellowish gold sides. Scales on back and upper sides are dark-edged, with a dark spot at the base. The dorsal fin has 17 to 22 rays. One saw-toothed spine at front of long dorsal and anal fin. Two barbels at each corner of the mouth on the upper jaw. Large adults have reddish-orange anal and tail fin. Length: 10 to 40 inches. Weight: up to 40 pounds.



Roundtail Chub (native)

Description: Body is thick and streamlined, dark olive-gray above with silver sides. Mouth extends to front of eye. Dorsal fin and anal fin usually have 8 to 10 rays. Large forked tail fin. Breeding males develop red or orange coloration on lower half of cheek and bases of paired fins. Length: 8 to 18 inches. Weight: up to 3 pounds. **NEW: Catch-and-release only, statewide.**



White Amur or grass carp

Similar to common carp only in general color (brassy yellow) and large scales. Notable differences include no barbels on bony mouth, no spine on a short dorsal fin or anal fin, more elongated body, less yellow in color, tail darker and more deeply forked. These fish are highly effective weed eaters and are stocked to control nuisance weeds and algae. Length: 12 to 42 inches. Weight: up to 40 pounds. **NEW: 1 fish, 30 inch minimum statewide.**



Native Trout

Apache Trout

Description: The Apache is one of Arizona's two native trout species and is the Arizona state fish. Body color is yellowish-gold at the top of the head and the back is a dark olive. Dorsal, anal and pelvic fins are white tipped with dark, bold spots on dorsal and tail fin. Spotting on the body is sparse and irregular and may extend below the lateral line. Two small black spots on either side of pupil give appearance of black stripe through eye. Length: 6 to 20 inches. Weight: up to 5 pounds.



Gila Trout

Description: Gila trout have iridescent gold sides that blend to a darker shade of copper on the Opercles. Spots on the body of this trout are small and profuse, generally occurring above the lateral line and extending onto the head, dorsal fin and caudal fin. Dorsal, pelvic and anal fins have a white to yellowish tip that may extend along the leading edge of the pelvic fins. Parr marks are commonly retained by adults, although they may be faint or absent. Length: 6 to 20 inches. Weight: up to 5 pounds.



Where to Fish for Wild Native Trout

APACHE TROUT

- West Fork of the Little Colorado River
- West Fork of the Black River
- East Fork of the Little Colorado River above Coulter Dam

ADDITIONAL WATERS FOR HATCHERY APACHE TROUT

- Ackre Lake
- East Fork of the Black River
- Lee Valley Lake
- LCR near Greer
- Silver Creek

GILA TROUT

- Frye Creek (wild fish)
- Frye Mesa Reservoir (hatchery fish)

Protected Native Fish:

See page 6 for a complete list of Commission designated protected fish. The four fish illustrated here are protected in Arizona. Should any of these be caught (most likely to occur in Colorado, Salt, Verde and Gila river systems), they must be immediately released unharmed.

Colorado River Pikeminnow

Description: Body is long and slender, gray-green back with silver sides. Scales, very small. Long, conical shaped head, flattened between the eyes; large, horizontal mouth. Dorsal fin originates behind origin of pelvic fins. Dorsal and anal fins almost always with nine rays. Tail fin, large and deeply forked. Length: 12 to 36 inches. Weight: up to 20 pounds.



Razorback Sucker

Description: Back, olive to brown-black, sides brown or pinkish; belly, white to yellow. Adults have sharp-edged keel or "humpback." Mouth facing downward; lower lip widely separated into two lobes by a deep groove. 13-16 dorsal rays; 7 anal rays. Length: 12 to 30 inches. Weight: up to 8 pounds.



Humpback Chub

Description: Federally listed as Endangered. Body streamlined, dark olive-gray above, silver sides. Small head with snout overhanging mouth. High pronounced hump immediately behind head. This high-hump acts as a barrier to passing water forcing the body against the bottom where currents are slightly less, thus enabling these fish to move through rapids separating one eddying habitat from another. Deeply embedded scales. Slender caudal peduncle. Dorsal fin rays usually 9, anal fin rays 10 or more. Length: up to 18 inches. Weight: up to 2 pounds.



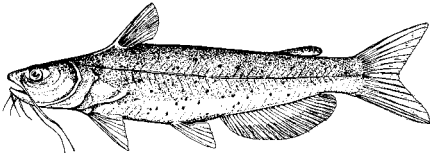
Bonytail Chub

Description: Extremely rare. Federally listed as Endangered. Body highly streamlined, bluish, dusky color above, pale below. Head short, concave on top, arching smoothly into a subtle hump in adults. Dorsal fin rays almost always 10 or more; anal fin rays 9-11; very slender caudal peduncle. Length: up to 24 inches. Weight: up to 3 pounds.



Basic Fishing Setups

Proper rigging of your hooks, weights and baits is a fundamental part of your fishing success. The following methods have proven to work well for trout, catfish and bluegill in lakes and ponds. Use lighter line and smaller hooks and weights for trout and bluegill. Some baits such as worms are effective for all fish, however most other baits are species specific.



Catfish

Line: 8 to 12 lb. test

Hook Size: 2 to 6 baitholder

Bait: Worms, stink baits, hotdogs, liver, shrimp

Catfish are best caught using a hook and sinker setup (fig. 1 and fig. 2). Catfish bite best in darker environments. Fish the deepest spots during the daytime and shallower areas after dark.

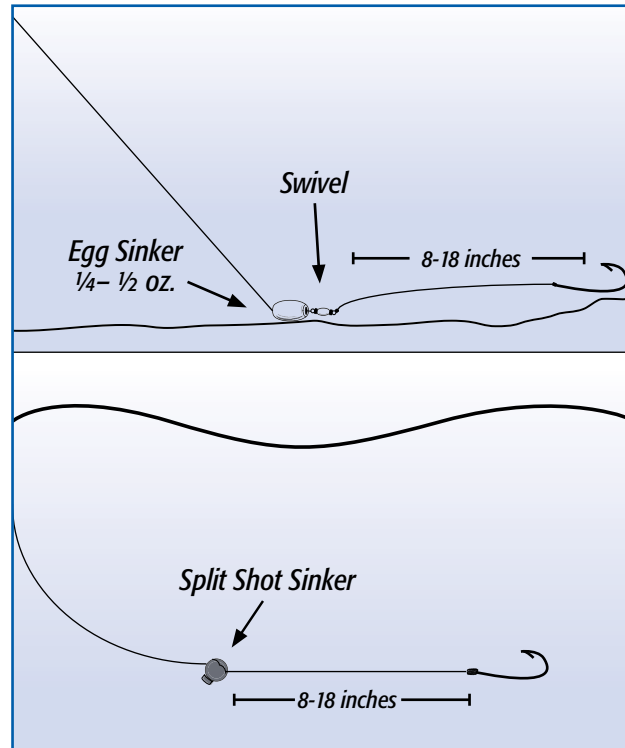


Figure 1: Egg Sinker Setup

Figure 2: Split Shot Sinker setup

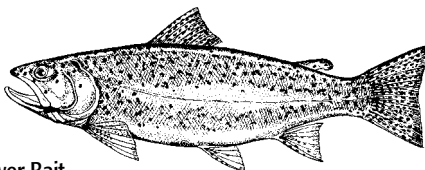
Trout

Line: 2 to 6 lb. test

Hook Size: 8 to 12 baitholder

Bait: Worms, salmon eggs, Power Bait

When using prepared floating baits, the bottom fishing set up with an egg sinker is most effective (fig. 1). When fishing for trout, use the egg sinker set-up with 2- or 4-pound line tied below the swivel to the hook. Fishing with a bobber (fig. 3) can work well for trout when using non-floating baits such as worms or salmon eggs. In addition to the baits suggested for trout, small in-line spinners such as Panther Martins or Mepps, or spoons such as KastMasters or Super Dupers, can be effective.



Sunfish/Bluegill

Line: 2 to 6 lb. test

Hook Size: 8 to 12 baitholder

Bait: Worms, mealworms, corn

Sunfish or bluegill can be caught using the bobber setup (fig. 3). Use a small pencil or round bobber and fish along the lake edges in 4-8 feet of water. Use enough weight below the bobber so that it can be pulled underwater easily. Try to cover up the hook with the bait.

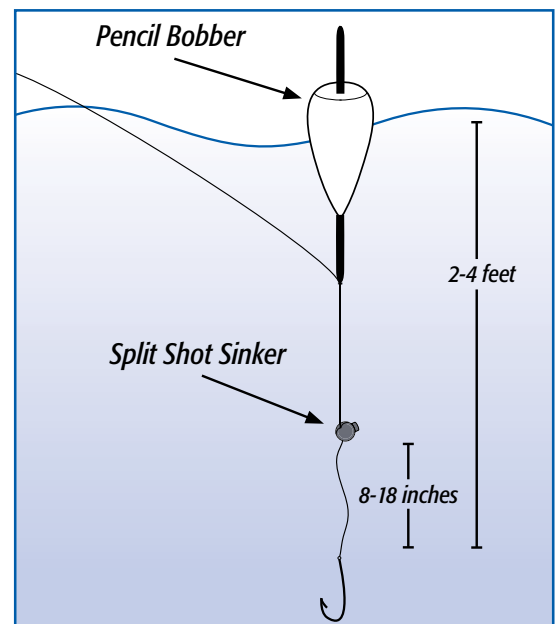
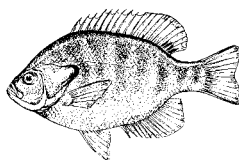


Figure 3: Bobber Setup

Simple Tips for Family Fun

Remembering these five simple kid-style tips will help make your next family fishing trip an enjoyable and memorable experience

1. Keep it simple and safe.

Forget technique and tactics, kids just want to throw a line in the water and catch something. Choose simple equipment. A push button spincast reel and a 5-6 foot rod are best. Pack only the amount of tackle you need to keep everybody fishing (hooks, bobbers and weights). Fish with easy-to-use bait secured under a small bobber or on the bottom. Provide your youngster with his or her own small tackle kit. Spend your time teaching and coaching the kids, don't plan to do much fishing yourself.

2. Be prepared.

Have all the things you need to fish beforehand, so when you go fishing there are no delays. Get lots of worms. They are great universal bait and kids will love the dirt, slime and squirm of worms. Bring drinks and snacks in a small tote – being in the outdoors makes kids hungry. Bring a camera to capture the memories.

3. Make it fun.

Take kids to a place where they can catch a lot of fish such as bluegill. Help them identify their catch (see pages 34–37) and teach them how to properly handle the fish they catch. If fishing is slow, take a short break and walk the shoreline or play at the nearby playground. Relax and have patience. Seize opportunities to explore and discover, to make up games and to tell stories.

4. Involve the kids.

Whenever you can, let kids do things themselves – bait the hook, cast their own rods, reel in the fish and remove the fish from the hook. Give kids a role for the day – choosing where to fish, what to bring for snacks, how long to fish each spot, netting the fish or counting the birds.

5. Go where the fish are.

Nearby Community Fishing Program waters are excellent locations to catch all kinds of fish including bluegill, trout and catfish.

Standard Fishing Knot

Trilene Knot (*a strong all-purpose knot*)



1. Run the ends of the line through the eye of the hook two times.



2. Loop the line around 4 or 5 times, then thread the loose end back between the two loops near the hook as shown.



3. Pull tight. Trim the loose end.

Violators Steal Your Fish – Help Us Catch Game Thieves

Poaching is not fishing! Poachers are not fishermen!

Do the right thing. Report a violator. Your tip can make the difference in apprehending a fish thief.

A 24/7 hotline to report fish and wildlife violations

Report a violation. Rewards of \$50-\$1,000 are offered for information leading to an arrest for fishing violations. Callers can remain anonymous. Call **1-800-352-0700**.

Bag and possession limits provide everyone with a chance at a quality fishing experience and protect the fishery. Any angler that keeps or gives away more than their limit is breaking the law—they are thieves stealing fish from you and other responsible anglers.

Your help is needed to catch these violators. If you witness

an angler keeping more than the daily bag and possession limit, fishing without a license, fishing with more than two poles at the same time, or not complying with other fishing rules, contact the Game Thief Hotline to report the violation.

Reported violations are prioritized based on the quality of the information provided. Because the Department has a limited number of Wildlife Officers statewide, it is not possible to have an immediate response to every call. That is why it is important that you be a good witness so that follow-up by an officer can be conducted.



www.azgfd.gov/thief

Be a good witness:

- Recognize what specific activities are violations.
- Do not put yourself in danger or confront the violator.
- Write down the date, time and specific park and lake location.
- Write down a description of the person(s) (physical and clothing).
- If possible, get the vehicle description and license plate number.
- Try to take pictures or video of the violation and violator.
- Call or go online to report the violation as soon as possible.

Sport Fishing Education Program

What is it? The Arizona Game and Fish Department has a statewide Sport Fishing Education Program which teaches introductory fishing skills to people of all ages. Fishing clinics are led by Department sanctioned instructors. All educational materials, rods and reels, bait, and terminal tackle are provided at no charge. Topics of instruction include: where and when to fish; selecting tackle and bait; casting and rigging techniques; fishing safety and ethics; care of your catch; and much more.

Schedule a Fishing Program for Your Group. Groups of 25 or more are eligible to submit an online application requesting a sport fishing education program for their group at no charge. The majority of participants must be 8 years or older. The Department will provide a fishing instructor, up to 100 rods and reels, bait, and educational handouts. We will meet your group at a fishing location of your choice. Scheduling of group fishing programs is on a first come, first serve basis and available dates fill up fast.

Open to the Public Fishing Programs. Individuals, families or groups are welcome to attend our "Open to the Public" fishing events conducted throughout the year. For a schedule of programs, visit our website at www.azgfd.gov and look under Education Programs, Sport Fishing Education, then to Schedule of Public Fishing Programs.

Rod Loaner Program. The Department has fishing equipment available for loan to the public. Loaner sites include the Department's Phoenix headquarters office

and six regional offices. Up to 100 rods and reels with tackle are available to borrow for up to a week.

Become a Fishing Volunteer! The Department is looking for qualified individuals who want to volunteer with the Sport Fishing Education Program. You don't have to be an expert angler to help others learn basic fishing skills. Be an active participant in Arizona's fishing legacy.

For information on Sport Fishing Education programs, rod loaner programs or volunteer opportunities, call 623-236-7240 or visit our website at www.azgfd.gov.



Proper Catch-and-Release Methods

Fish are a valuable resource, and fishing for them is a fun and exciting recreational experience. By limiting your harvest, and practicing good catch-and-release techniques, you can help preserve a fishery and ensure that angling opportunity remains for another day. Currently, native trout fishing opportunities can only exist from anglers using these techniques.

DO'S

Appropriate hooks and quick hook sets: Avoid letting fish swallow hooks by paying attention to your line and using an appropriate hook size and type. Single hooks are more easily removed than multi-point hooks.

Hook type: Barbless hooks are easier to remove and result in less injury to fish and shorter handling times during hook removal.

Appropriate tackle: The use of artificial flies and lures generally hook fish more superficially than those using live bait.

Quick retrieve: Exhaustion stress can be fatal, the longer you play a fish, the more stress it endures.

Soft mesh nets: The use of soft mesh nets, if nets are necessary, will help keep their protective slime on and will avoid entanglement.

Wet hands and a gentle touch: Handling fish with wet hands will help keep their protective slime from coming off.

Keep the fish in the water as much as possible: It is best to unhook the fish while it is still in the water and avoid holding the fish out of the water for pictures for more than a few seconds.

DON'TS

Avoid forcefully removing swallowed hooks: If the hook is embedded down the throat, clip the line as close to the eye of the hook as possible and avoid attempting to remove the hook which may result in bleeding and injury. Hooks will dissolve over time. A fish hooked deeply has a better chance of survival if the line is cut than if its organs are torn in the unhooking process.

Avoid touching the gills or eyes: Holding a fish by the gills can be lethal; these are extremely sensitive and easily damaged organs.

Avoid a firm grip: Fish are slippery and wiggly. Make sure to support the fish properly while holding it. Instinct will lead an angler to tighten their grip on the fish, and potentially crush its internal organs with force.

Where to Fish by Species in Arizona

The following list of waters are only some of the more popular places where these fish can be found. Because water conditions change rapidly please contact Arizona Game and Fish when planning your fishing trip. For the latest fishing reports, visit the Department's website at www.azgfd.gov.

Bluegill (sunfish): Canyon Lake, Goldwater Lake, Apache Lake, Roper Lake, Saguaro Lake, Lake Pleasant, Arivaca Lake, Lake Powell, Bartlett Lake, and designated Community Fishing Program waters.

Carp: Lake Havasu, Lake Mohave, Lake Mead, Lake Powell, Lyman Lake, Roosevelt Lake, Bartlett Lake, Lake Pleasant, Tempe Town Lake, Saguaro Lake, Canyon Lake, and Apache Lake.

Channel Catfish: Canyon Lake, Apache Lake, Roosevelt Lake, Colorado River below Parker Dam, Saguaro Lake, Alamo Lake, Upper Lake Mary, Bartlett Lake, Lake Powell, Fool Hollow Lake, Lake Havasu, Show Low Lake, Rainbow Lake, Verde River, Topock Marsh, and designated Community Fishing Program waters.

Crappie: Roosevelt Lake, Bartlett Lake, Lake Pleasant, Dogtown Lake, Kaibab Lake, and Alamo Lake.

Flathead Catfish: Saguaro Lake, Canyon Lake, Apache Lake, Lake Pleasant, Colorado River at Yuma, Topock Marsh, Roosevelt Lake, Bartlett Lake, the Verde River at Camp Verde and below Horseshoe Lake, the Gila River at Safford and Patagonia Lake.

Grayling: Lee Valley Reservoir.

Largemouth Bass: Alamo Lake, Apache Lake, Bartlett Lake, Roosevelt Lake, Canyon Lake, Saguaro Lake, Fool Hollow Lake, Rainbow Lake, Lake Havasu, Lake Mead, Lake Powell, Lake Pleasant, Mittry Lake, Lake Mohave, Tempe Town Lake and Topock Marsh.

Northern Pike: Upper Lake Mary, Long Lake, Fool Hollow Lake, and Rainbow Lake.

Smallmouth Bass: Apache Lake, Lake Powell, Roosevelt Lake, Fool Hollow Lake, Verde River, Lake Havasu, Lake Mead, Lake Mohave, Topock Gorge, and Colorado River at Parker Strip.

Striped Bass: Lake Havasu, Lake Mohave, Lake Mead, Lake Pleasant, and Lake Powell.

Trout Waters: Ashurst Lake, Bear Canyon, Becker Lake, Big Lake, Black Canyon Lake, Deadhorse Ranch State Park, West and East Fork of the Black River, C.C. Cragin (Blue Ridge), Canyon Creek, Chevelon Canyon Lake, West Clear Creek, Crescent Lake, Frye Mesa Reservoir, Frye Creek, Goldwater Lake, J.D. Lake, Knoll Lake, Lee Valley Lake, Lees Ferry on the Colorado River, Colorado River below Davis Dam, Little Colorado River, Luna Lake, Lynx Lake, Nelson Reservoir, Oak Creek, Parker Canyon Lake, River Reservoir, Salt River below Saguaro Lake, Show Low Lake, Tonto Creek, Verde River from Clarkdale to Camp Verde, Woods Canyon Lake, White Horse Lake, Willow Beach, and Willow Springs Lake.

Winter-only trout stockings occur at: Canyon Lake, Cluff Pond, Parker Canyon Lake, Patagonia Lake, Pena Blanca Lake, Roper Lake, Saguaro Lake, and designated Community Fishing Program waters.

Walleye: Apache Lake, Show Low Lake, Upper Lake Mary, Fool Hollow Lake, Lyman Reservoir and Lake Powell.

White Bass: Lake Pleasant.

Yellow Bass: Saguaro Lake, Canyon Lake, Apache Lake, Roosevelt Lake, Tempe Town Lake, and Upper Lake Mary.

Help Protect Our Fisheries From Crayfish

Help reduce crayfish populations in our waters by removing crayfish at every opportunity. Crayfish are not native to Arizona, yet they have become established in many waters throughout the state. They endanger aquatic native species as well as sport fish by:

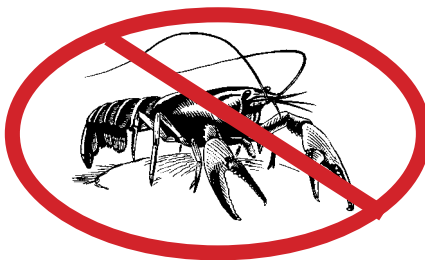
- Preying on all life stages of fish, amphibians and invertebrates
- Aggressively competing for habitat and food
- Destroying productive habitat in our streams, ponds and lakes

Be careful with the use and disposal of crayfish.

- **It is unlawful to transport live crayfish (except for that part of southwestern Arizona south of I-10 and west of Highway 95).**
- If you intend to keep and eat crayfish, pack

them in ice for transport. This will kill them while keeping them fresh until you arrive at your destination.

- By law, you may only use live crayfish as



bait in the same body of water where they were caught.

- Do not throw unused bait crayfish, or bait of any kind, back into the water alive.

With a valid fishing license (or for youth under age 10), an unlimited number of crayfish may be caught by the following methods:

- By hand or hand-held device, such as a fishing pole.
- Landing nets, dip nets or umbrella nets
- Crayfish nets or traps not exceeding 3 feet on a side or diameter
- Cast nets not exceeding a 4-foot radius
- Minnow traps not exceeding 1 foot in height and width, and 2 feet in length
- Seine nets not exceeding 10 feet in length and 4 feet in width
- Crayfish may be caught during the day or night.

See www.azgfd.gov for more information on crayfish capture methods and cooking recipes.

Arizona State Fish Records

As reported to and verified by the Arizona Game and Fish Department. Updated Nov. 27, 2013. For more current record listings, go to www.azgfd.gov.

INLAND WATERS – HOOK AND LINE

Species Name	Size	Location	Angler	Date
Bass, Hybrid Striped	2 lb. 13.76 oz. 18.5 in.	Lake Pleasant	Ray Gillmore, Peoria	10/29/13
Bass, Largemouth	16 lb. 7.68 oz. 28.0 in.	Canyon Lake	Randall E. White, Mesa	4/22/97
Bass, Rock	0 lb. 12.96 oz. 10.25 in.	Upper Verde River	Eric Woolsey, Cottonwood	4/6/06
Bass, Smallmouth	7 lb. 0.96 oz. 22.75 in.	Roosevelt Lake	Dennis K. Barnhill, Mesa	3/18/88
Bass, Striped	29 lb. 13.76 oz. 45.25 in.	Lake Pleasant	Bob Liddington, Phoenix	7/13/10
Bass, White	4 lb. 11.7 oz. 19.5 in.	Lake Pleasant	David Amburgey, Peoria	4/72
Bass, Yellow	1 lb. 15.8 oz. 11.25 in.	Upper Lake Mary	Glenn D. Davis III, Flagstaff	5/19/95
Bluegill	3 lb. 15.68 oz. 15.75 in.	Goldwater Lake	Christopher Ray Mapes, Prescott Valley	5/2/04
Buffalo, Bigmouth	36 lb. 6.0 oz. 38.5 in.	Roosevelt Lake	Leon Stewart, Payson	3/14/95
Buffalo, Black	35 lb. 6.72 oz. 40.5 in.	Canyon Lake	David Hoenshell, Mesa	5/24/95
Bullhead, Black	2 lb. 6.1 oz. 16.5 in.	Parker Canyon Lake	Mikki St. George, Sierra Vista	9/9/02
Bullhead, Yellow	4 lb. 8.1 oz. 17.75 in.	Mormon Lake	Patricia Simmon, Phoenix	7/15/89
Carp	37 lb. 0.0 oz. 40.0 in.	Bartlett Lake	Jonathan Gardner, Phoenix	8/8/87
Catfish, Channel	32 lb. 4.0 oz. 38.75 in.	Parker Canyon Lake	Chuck Berndt, Sierra Vista	4/24/87
Catfish, Flathead	76 lb. 8.64 oz., 53.5 in.	Bartlett Lake	Eddie Wilcoxson, Surprise	04/13/13
Crappie, Black	4 lb. 10.0 oz. --in.	San Carlos Lake	John Shadrick, Mammoth	1959
Crappie, White	3 lb. 5.28 oz. 16.75 in.	Lake Pleasant	Robert Schnell, Glendale	2/22/82
Grayling, Arctic	1 lb. 9.76 oz. 14.65 in.	Lee Valley Lake	Glenn D. Davis III, Flagstaff	7/10/95
Northern Pike	32 lb. 5.6 oz. 49 in.	Ashurst Lake	Ronald Needs, Flagstaff	11/5/04
Roundtail Chub ²	3 lb. 14.9 oz. 18.5 in.	Lower Salt River	Richard L. Walton, Chandler	3/3/84
Striped Mullet	5 lb. 2.24 oz. 23.75 in.	Fortuna Pond	Robert Bayles, Yuma	4/24/04
Sucker, Desert ³	2 lb. 10.75 oz. 18.0 in.	Verde River	Edith Toney, Mesa	9/20/92
Sucker, Sonora	5 lb. 6.4 oz. 20.25 in.	Evelyn Hallman Park Lake	Jay Nocht, Phoenix	12/1/96
Sunfish, Green	1 lb. 9 oz. 11.0 in.	Parker Canyon Lake	Paul Bennett, Sierra Vista	7/27/96
Sunfish, Hybrid ²	2 lb. 2.22 oz. 12.5 in.	Patagonia Lake	Mikey Alan Porter, Tucson	6/5/98
Sunfish, Redear	3 lb. 9.0 oz. 14.5 in.	Goldwater Lake	Jay Adkins, Prescott	8/12/93
Tilapia	7 lb. 8.8 oz. 20.0 in.	Saguaro Lake	Tim Alan Schoenecker, Gilbert	3/31/02
Trout, Apache ³	5 lb. 15.5 oz. 24.0 in.	Hurricane Lake ⁴	Lyle Hemphill, Lakeside	6/10/93
Trout, Brook	4 lb. 15.2 oz. 20.5 in.	Sunrise Lake ⁴	Marshall Gregg, Whiteriver	10/20/95
Trout, Brown	22 lb. 14.5 oz. 36.0 in.	Reservation Lake ⁴	Bryce Sisson, Prescott	8/6/99
Trout, Cutthroat	6 lb. 5.0 oz. 22.3 in.	Luna Lake	Eric James Walter, Tucson	10/76
Trout, Gila	3 lb. 5.6 oz. 19.25 in.	Frye Mesa Reservoir	Robert Woods, Flagstaff	2/28/11
Trout, Rainbow	15 lb. 9.12 oz. 32.5 in.	Willow Springs Lake	Harold Wright, Sun City	9/29/06
Walleye	16 lb. 1.76 oz. 31 in.	Show Low Lake	Gregg Munck, Show Low	11/18/02
White Amur (triploid)	47 lb. 1.6 oz. 46.5 in.	Encanto Park Lake	Kevin A. Baylor Jr., Phoenix	7/12/02
Yellow Perch	1 lb. 10.0 oz. 13.5 in.	Stoneman Lake	Art Ellico, Kingman	3/21/84

INLAND WATERS – CATCH-AND-RELEASE ¹

Species Name	Size	Location	Angler	Date
Bass, Largemouth	28 in.	Lake Pleasant	Bill Wilson, Glendale	3/12/05
Bass, Smallmouth	23 in.	Roosevelt Lake	Ginger Wright, Tonto Basin	6/18/06
Bass, Striped	29 in.	Lake Pleasant	Bill Larson, Phoenix	11/9/06
Bass, White	18 in.	Lake Pleasant	Bradley Garraway, Phoenix	3/24/05
Bass, Yellow	13 in.	Roosevelt Lake	Tom Simpson, Pahrump, NV	12/10/08
Bluegill	13 in.	Mohawk Wellton Canal	Bob Dippery Sr., Apache Junction	4/15/11
Buffalo, Black	41 in.	Apache Lake	Bill Groseclose, Apache Junction	4/23/03
Carp	37 in.	McKellips Lake	Mack Hollen Jr., Phoenix	5/6/06
Catfish, Channel	32 in.	Fool Hollow Lake	Justin William Glen Hulbert, Show Low	4/10/09
Catfish, Flathead	53 in.	Roosevelt Lake	Andrew Srejjic, Avondale	9/23/06
Crappie, Black	16 in.	Apache Lake	Ron Robinson, Alta Vista, IA	4/6/98
Crappie, White	13 in.	Lake Pleasant	Mary Moore, Glendale	01/31/06
Northern Pike	44 in.	Upper Lake Mary	Scott A. Webster, Phoenix	4/26/13
Roundtail Chub	16 in.	Verde River	Dave Wagner, Dewey	9/13/11
Sucker, Desert	15 in.	Lower Salt River	Rudolph Hoffman, Gilbert	8/18/13
Sucker, Sonora	24 in.	Lower Salt River	Kelley C. Badger, Tempe	3/23/14
Sunfish, Green	9 in.	Canyon Lake	Kristen Kile, Glendale	5/25/13
Sunfish, Hybrid	10 in.	Papago Ponds #2	Mack Hollen Jr., Phoenix	6/19/04
Sunfish, Redear	11 in.	Papago Ponds #2	Warren Hollen, Phoenix	7/3/04
Tilapia	18 in.	Tempe Town Lake	Brandon Williams, Scottsdale	4/29/09
Trout, Apache	27 in.	Silver Creek	Tim McGough, Scottsdale	10/2/09
Trout, Brook	13 in.	Crescent Lake	Brian Weisheim, Scottsdale	5/19/09

Trout, Brown	23 in.	Black River	Benjamin A. Payne, Tucson	6/23/07
Trout, Cutthroat	17 in.	Big Lake	Brian Weisheim, Scottsdale	4/28/09
Trout, Gila	15 in.	Frye Mesa Reservoir	David Griffith, Thatcher	3/14/11
Trout, Rainbow	32 in.	Silver Creek	Ben Sandall, Flagstaff	1/30/10
Walleye	33 in.	Fool Hollow Lake	Gregg Munck, Show Low	6/27/04
White Amur (triploid)	47 in.	Encanto Park Lake	Denny Noel, Phoenix	10/18/06

INLAND WATERS – NON-HOOK AND LINE

Species Name	Size	Location	Angler	Date
Buffalo, Bigmouth (archery)	39 lb. 8.0 oz. 41.5 in.	Saguaro Lake	Michael T. Young, Mesa	3/28/90
Buffalo, Black (archery)	47 lb. 2.56 oz. 45 in.	Apache Lake	Bryan Darnell, Dewey	3/19/05
Buffalo, Smallmouth (archery)	38 lb. 8.0 oz. 36.0 in.	Canyon Lake	David Heater, Chandler	6/10/97
Carp (archery)	38 lb. 3.84 oz. 39 in.,	Saguaro Lake	Ronald Nuss Jr., Gilbert	4/24/08
Striped Mullet (archery)	9 lb. 1.6 oz. 27.25 in.,	Yuma Salinity Canal	Daniel S. Day, Yuma	5/2/04
Sonora Sucker (archery)	4 lb. 15.52 oz. 23.5 in.	Lower Salt River	Ronald Nuss, Jr., Mesa	4/28/97
Tilapia (archery)	7 lb. 15 oz. 20.25 in.,	Saguaro Lake	Michael T. Young, Mesa	4/26/04

COLORADO RIVER WATERS – HOOK AND LINE

Species Name	Size	Location	Angler	Date
Bass, Largemouth	16 lb. 14.0 oz. 28.25 in.	Colorado River, Yuma	Dale Uden, Yuma	3/8/96
Bass, Smallmouth	5 lb. 10.08 oz. 21.25 in.	Lake Havasu	Justin Kerr, Lake Havasu City	11/8/11
Bass, Striped ³	67 lb. 1.0 oz. 47.5 in.	Colorado River, Willow Beach	Jeff Smith, Henderson, NV	8/15/97
Bass, White	5 lb. 5.0 oz. 19.6 in.	Imperial Reservoir	Norman Mize, Chula Vista, CA	3/72
Bluegill	3 lb. 10.4 oz. 15.25 in.	Colorado River, Laughlin Lake	Michael Tahash, Laughlin, NV	9/14/10
Bullhead, Yellow	2 lb. 8.8 oz. 15.5 in.	Colorado River near Bullhead City	Douglas R. Pinotti, Mesa	3/24/86
Carp	42 lb. 0.0 oz. 43.0 in.	Lake Havasu	Gary Ramsfield, Lake Havasu City	3/79
Catfish, Channel	35 lb. 4.0 oz. 38.0 in.	Topock Marsh	Wando L. Tull, Barstow, CA	1952
Catfish, Flathead	74 lb. 0.0 oz. 51.5 in.	Colorado River - Laguna Dam	Walter Wilson, Bard, CA	5/11/98
Crappie, Black	2 lb. 12.0 oz. 16.0 in.	Havasu Springs, Lake Havasu	Julie Grammer, Makanda, IL	3/11/96
Pacific Tenpounder	12.6 oz. 15.75 in.	Near Pilot Knob	Charles Reel, Jr., Yuma	6/13/81
Striped Mullet	9 lb. 8.0 oz. 25.5 in.	Colorado River/Gila R. confluence	Buddy E. Fike, Glendale	3/76
Sucker, Razorback ^{2,5}	9 lb. 13.0 oz. 29.0 in.	Colorado River, Lake Havasu	Freeman Summers, Lake Havasu City	1/23/78
Sunfish, Green	1 lb. 5.28 oz. 11.5 in.	Lake Havasu	Jose Orozco, Poston	7/16/97
Sunfish, Hybrid ²	3 lb. 1.28 oz. 16.0 in.	Colorado River, Parker	Rob Woodford, Bullhead City	10/12/00
Sunfish, Redear ³	5 lb. 12.8 oz. 17 in.	Lake Havasu	Hector Brito, Lake Havasu City	2/16/14
Tilapia	6 lb. 2.72 oz. 19 in.	Colorado River, Parker	A. Clark Wellard, Pocatello, ID	1/27/06
Trout, Brook	5 lb. 4.0 oz. 19.0 in.	Lee's Ferry	Moe Beck, Glendale	3/6/82
Trout, Brown	17 lb. 0.0 oz. 32.0 in.	Last Chance Bay, Lake Powell	Chuck Holland, Phoenix	5/1/71
Trout, Cutthroat	9 lb. 8.0 oz. 30.5 in.	South of Davis Dam	Jeff Vincent, Mohave Mesa	8/79
Trout, Rainbow	21 lb. 5.5 oz. --in.	Willow Beach	John Reid, Las Vegas, NV	9/66
Walleye	8 lb. 1.0 oz. 29.0 in.	Lake Powell	Bud Clifford, Phoenix	5/77
Warmouth	12.0 oz. 10.0 in.	Senator Lake	Patrick R. Ferguson, Yuma	3/74

COLORADO RIVER WATERS – CATCH-AND-RELEASE ¹

Species Name	Size	Location	Angler	Date
Bass, Largemouth	28 in.	Lower Colorado River	David Percell, Bullhead City	2/17/04
Bass, Smallmouth	22 in.	Lake Havasu	Jeffrey Dean, Lake Havasu City	2/12/05
Bass, Striped	45 in.	Colorado River, Bullhead City	Kenan Guleryuz, Bullhead City	10/4/10
Carp	48 in.	Lake Mohave	Gary Sweet, Bullhead City	10/20/07
Tilapia	17 in.	Colorado River	Barbara Harp, Mackay, ID	2/10/12
Trout, Rainbow	22 in.	Colorado River, Bullhead City	Kenan Guleryuz, Bullhead City	11/5/10
Warmouth	10 in.	Colorado River, Imperial Dam	Barbara Harp, Mackay, ID	3/26/06
White Amur (triploid)	44 in.	Colorado River, Yuma	Richard Halliwill, Nutrioso	4/9/09

COLORADO RIVER WATERS – NON-HOOK AND LINE

Species Name	Size	Location	Angler	Date
Carp (archery)	23 lb. 4.0 oz. 37.5 in.	Colorado River, Imperial Dam	Gil Blum, Wittmann	2/4/95
Carp (spear)	31 lb. 14.08 oz. 38 in.	Lake Mohave	Giovanni Cappelli, Willow Beach	7/14/14
Striped Bass (spear)	26 lb. 12.4 oz. 41 in.	Colorado River, Lake Mohave	Giovanni Cappelli, Willow Beach	8/20/13
Striped Mullet (archery)	3 lb. 13.0 oz. 21.0 in.	Colorado River, Yuma	Dell Owens, Phoenix	5/19/91
Tilapia (archery)	7 lb. 11.0 oz. 19.38 in.	Colorado River, Imperial Dam	Kenny Marler, Yuma	9/21/96

Notes

Records are based upon weight recorded on state-certified (legal for trade) scales and two witnesses to the weighing. Record fish must be available for inspection by Department personnel. New record fish must outweigh the standing record for the species by at least one full ounce. Fish taken from private waters that are closed to public access are not eligible for record status.

- Based on total length only and rounded down to nearest inch. New entries must exceed existing entry by at least 1 inch.
- Larger than current all-tackle world record listed by the International Game Fish Assn. and the National Fresh Water Fishing Hall of Fame.
- World record for all tackle as verified by the National Fresh Water Fishing Hall of Fame.
- Fort Apache Indian Reservation.
- Species now protected, may not be taken.

Arizona Fish Entry Form

(Use this form or a copy for all Arizona State Records, Statewide or Community Fish-of-the-Year, or Catch-and-Release entries.)

☐ Yes, the Arizona Game and Fish Department may use my photo for promotional purposes.

Angler's Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Species: _____ and/or _____
Common Name Scientific Name

Date Caught: _____

Certified Weight (Rule #1) _____ lbs (for example, 3.18 lbs)

Total Length (Rule #2) _____ inches

Location of Catch (Rule #3): _____

Type of Lure or Bait _____

Species Identified By (Rule #4): _____

Fishing License Number: _____ Verified by (Rule #5): _____

Scale Location: _____

Registered Scale Number: _____

Expiration Date or Certification Date: _____

Witnesses to Weight (except catch-and-release entries):

We, the undersigned, witnessed the weighing of the fish described above and attest to the weight and length as listed (Rule #1, 2, 6).

Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Submit your completed entry form and photograph to:
Arizona Game and Fish Department, Fisheries Branch
5000 W. Carefree Highway
Phoenix, AZ 85086

(check applicable box)	Kept	Catch and Release
State Record	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Statewide Fish-of-the-Year	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community Fish-of-the-Year	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Requirements For Reporting

- Rule #1 Fish must be weighed on a certified fair trade scale in pounds. Scale location, register number and expiration date of scale certification must be recorded on entry form. Fish should be weighed whole and ungutted. The Department reserves the right to cut open any fish after weighing. (Rule #1 not required for catch-and-release entries).
- Rule #2 Length of the fish must be measured by a straight line from the tip of the snout to the tip of the compressed tail in inches.
- Rule #3 Fish must be caught in Arizona waters including the Colorado River where it borders Mexico, California and Nevada, and all of Lake Powell. Fish must be taken during the legal open season and by the legal method of take for the water where taken. Any illegal act associated with taking or handling of the fish will disqualify the record.
- Rule #4 Identification of species must be verified by a member of the Arizona Game and Fish Department. A photograph of the fish is required for the record file and for identification purposes.
- Rule #5 Angler must provide a valid Fishing License number. A photo copy of the current valid license, or verification by a member of the Arizona Game and Fish Department, is required.
- Rule #6 If the weights and measurements are not witnessed by the Department personnel, two witnesses must be present at the time the fish is weighed and measured (except catch-and-release entries).
- Rule #7 The Arizona Game and Fish Department reserves the right to further check identification and/or verification of witnesses and to refuse an application that is questionable.
- Rule #8 Fish taken from private waters that are closed to public access are not eligible for Record or Fish-of-the-Year.
- Rule #9 Eligible fish species for both State record and Fish-of-the-Year entries are those sportfish listed under the current State records. Illegally released fish species from pet and aquarium trades are not eligible for a State record or Fish-of-the-Year.
- Rule #10 In the event of any dispute regarding the authenticity of the fish record application, the fish must be made available for inspection by Arizona Game and Fish Department personnel. The determination made by Department personnel shall be conclusive.

Catch-and-Release Record Program

The *Catch-and-Release State Record Program* requires only an accurate, total-length measurement (no weight) and a photograph. This record program is designed to minimize fish stress and maximize fish survival for those who wish to return fish to the water. It is based on the principle that the less you restrain and handle a fish after capture (live well transport, weight handling, re-release, etc.) the greater the likelihood of survival. Here is a highlight of the rules:

- Catch-and-Release state record fish are recognized by total length in inches only (longest measurement from the snout or nose to the tip of the compressed tail).

- Total length of the fish must be measured. A clear photo verifying the species and length must be included with the entry form, include a tape measure, ruler or other measuring device next to the fish in the photograph. Entries cannot be considered without a measuring device in the photograph.
- All fractions of length will be rounded down to the nearest inch.
- New catch-and-release record must exceed existing record by at least 1 inch.

Witnesses to the capture of Catch and Release fish entries are desirable, however, the program is honor-based and witnesses are not mandatory.

Fish Weighing Scales at a Location Near You

The Arizona Game and Fish Department has placed 23 fish weighing scales at locations across the state. The scales are intended to ease the difficulty many anglers have had finding certified scales to weigh their record fish catches.

Phoenix Area

Arizona Game and Fish Department

7200 E. University Ave.
Mesa, AZ 85207
(480) 981-9400
Hours Mon–Fri 8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.
Scale capacity: 30 pounds

Arizona Game and Fish Department

5000 W. Carefree Highway
Phoenix, AZ 85086
(602) 942-3000
Hours: Mon–Fri 8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.
Scale capacity: 120 pounds

Apache Lake Marina

P.O. Box 15627
Tortilla Flat, AZ 85290
Hours: Mon–Sun 7:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m.
Scale capacity: 30 pounds

Canyon Lake Marina

Hours: Mon–Sun 24 hours
Scale Capacity: 30 pounds

Saguaro Lake Marina

Hours: Mon–Sun 7:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.
Scale capacity: 30 pounds

Roosevelt Lake Marina Store

Highway 188
Roosevelt, AZ 85545
(928) 467-2245
Hours: Mon–Sun 8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.

Killmer's Kountry Store

HC02 Box 115
Globe, AZ 85501
(928) 425-0700
Hours: Mon–Sun 5:00 a.m.–7:00 p.m.
Scale capacity: 120 pounds

Liar's Corner

9529 E. Apache Trail
Mesa, AZ
(480) 986-2515
Hours: Mon–Sat 6:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m.;
Sun 6:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
Scale capacity: 30 pounds

Flagstaff Area

Arizona Game and Fish Department

3500 S. Lake Mary Rd.
Flagstaff, AZ 86001
(928) 774-5045
Hours: Mon–Fri 8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.
Scale capacity: 30 pounds

Kingman Area

Arizona Game and Fish Department

5325 N. Stockton Hill Road
Kingman, AZ 86409
(928) 692-7700
Hours: Mon–Fri 8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.
Scale capacity: 60 pounds

Willow Beach Store

25804 N. Willow Beach Rd.
Willow Beach, AZ 86445
(928) 767-4747
Summer Hours:
Mon–Sun 7:00 a.m.–7:00 p.m.;
Winter Hours:
Mon–Sun 9:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.
Scale capacity: 120 pounds

Prescott

Walmart

3050 E. State Route 69
Prescott, AZ 86301
(928) 445-1113
Open 24 hours
Scale capacity: 30 pounds

Bullhead

Riviera Marina

520 Riviera Blvd
Bullhead City, AZ 86442
(928) 763-8550
Hours: Mon–Sun 7:30 a.m.–6:30 p.m.
Scale capacity: 60 pounds

Pinetop Area

Arizona Game and Fish Department

2878 E. White Mountain Blvd.
Pinetop, AZ 85935
(928) 367-4281
Hours: Mon–Fri 8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.
Scale capacity: 30 pounds

Big Lake Store

(928) 521-1387
Hours: Summer 6:00 a.m.–7:00 p.m.; Spring/Fall 8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.; Closed Winter
Scale capacity: 30 pounds

Lone Eagle Outdoors

2381 Highway 260
Overgaard, AZ 85933
(928) 535-4323
Summer hours: Mon–Sat
10:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.;
Sun 10:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
Winter hours: Tues–Sat
10:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.
Scale capacity: 30 pounds

Tucson Area

Arizona Game and Fish Department

555 N. Greasewood Rd.
Tucson, AZ
(520) 628-5376
Hours: Mon–Fri 8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.
Scale capacity: 30 pounds

Patagonia Lake

Marina Cove Store at Patagonia Lake State Park

(520) 287-5545
Hours: Mon–Sun 10:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
Scale capacity: 120 pounds

Yuma Area

Arizona Game and Fish Department

9140 E. 28th St.
Yuma, AZ
(928) 342-0091
Hours: Mon–Fri 8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.
Scale capacity: 120 pounds

Alamo Lake State Park Store

38 miles north of Wenden at the lake
Hours: Mon–Sun 8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.
Scale capacity: 30 pounds

Fisher's Landing

Martinez Lake Road
Yuma, AZ
11 miles W. on Martinez Lake Rd.
from Hwy 95 (MP 46.9)
Winter hours: Mon–Sun 8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
Summer hours: Mon–Thurs 8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.; Fri–Sun 7:00 a.m. to dusk
Scale capacity: 120 pounds

Sportsmen's Hide-A-Way

1645 S. Engler Ave.
Yuma, AZ
Hours: Mon–Sat 8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.
Scale capacity: 30 pounds

Lake Havasu

Bass Tackle Master

362 London Bridge Rd., Suite 1
Lake Havasu, AZ
Hours: Mon–Fri 6:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m.,
Sat 6:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.;
Sun 6:00 a.m.–noon
Scale capacity: 30 pounds

Fish Consumption and Your Health

Fishing is a great way to spend time with friends and family. Eating fish is a contributor to your overall health and is an excellent source of protein and omega-3 fatty acids, which benefit heart health. **The American Heart Association recommends eating fish at least twice a week.**

However, some types of fish (store-bought or sport-caught) from some locations, may contain elevated levels of mercury or other environmental contaminants. The amount of these substances in the fish's flesh is generally highest in older, larger, predatory fish.

The benefits and risks of eating fish vary depending on a person's stage of life:

- Children and pregnant women are advised by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to avoid eating fish with high levels of mercury contamination.
- For middle-aged and older men and postmenopausal women, the benefits of fish consumption far outweigh the potential risks when the amount of fish eaten is within the recommendations established by the FDA and Environmental Protection Agency (see EPA website www.epa.gov/waterscience/fish/publicinfo.html).

Fish consumption guidelines are primarily designed to protect pregnant women, women of child bearing age, children and anglers who regularly consume fish in larger quantities over long periods of time. **This information is not intended to discourage you from eating fish but to guide you in making healthy choices.** Don't stop eating fish; just be careful of the fish and amounts you eat, and where they come from.

Working with the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, the Arizona Game and Fish Department investigates areas where there may be concern for environmental contaminants in fish. In Arizona, mercury and pesticides have been found in several waters affecting various species. Based on these investigations, site-specific public advisories from the Arizona Department of Health Services and the Department of Environmental Quality have been developed, and anglers are advised to limit the consumption of certain kinds of fish from these locations.

Please examine the Site Specific Fish Consumption Advisories table (at right).

Health and Environmental Information

Preventing the Spread of Whirling Disease

Whirling disease is a parasitic infection that attacks juvenile trout, eventually killing them. The disease is transmitted primarily by infected fish or fish parts, or fishing equipment and wading gear. Whirling disease is not a human health concern. The Arizona Game and Fish Department continues to monitor and test for any presence of the disease.

You can help prevent the spread of whirling disease in the following ways:

- Do not transport live fish or fish parts from one body of water to another.
- Rinse all mud and debris from equipment and wading gear, and drain water from boats before leaving the infected water.
- Allow gear to dry thoroughly before next use.

For more information, visit the Initiative's website at www.whirlingdisease.montana.edu.



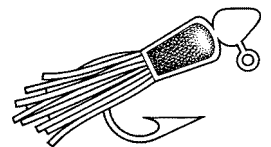
Lead and Fishing

Some kinds of fishing equipment such as sinkers and jigs are made from lead, which can be dangerous to the health of humans and wildlife. You can reduce your exposure to lead from fishing equipment by following a few simple guidelines:

- Never put lead in your mouth (use pliers to close sinkers around fishing line).
- Don't touch or eat food after handling lead fishing equipment without washing your hands first.
- Don't let small children handle lead fishing equipment.

Some birds have been poisoned by eating lead fishing equipment because they mistake it for food. Although there is little evidence that this occurs often in Arizona, you can help to assure that this does not happen. To prevent wildlife exposure to lead:

- Consider using alternatives to lead when you purchase fishing equipment (steel, bismuth, tungsten, resin, or glass weights).
- Make reasonable attempts to recover any lost equipment made from lead.
- Clean up any lead fishing tackle you find on shore or in the shallows.



Site Specific Fish Consumption Advisories

For the following waters, do not consume any fish or aquatic organisms:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arivaca Lake (mercury) • Lower Salt and Gila rivers from 59th Avenue down to and including the Painted Rocks Reservoir, Painted Rocks Borrow Pit and the lower portion of the Hassayampa River (historic use of pesticides)
For the following waters, it is OK to consume trout only, but do not consume any other fish or aquatic organisms:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pena Blanca Lake (mercury) • Long Lake, Soldier Lake and Soldiers Annex Lake (mercury)

WATERBODY NAME (CONTAMINANT)	ADVISED CONSUMPTION RATES (BASED ON UNCOOKED PORTION)
<i>For the following waters, restrictions are placed on the consumption of one or more game fish species. Other fish species found in these waters (e.g., trout) do not have any consumption restrictions.</i>	
Alamo Lake (mercury)	Largemouth bass, black crappie, and channel catfish <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pregnant women and children under the age of 16 – no consumption of largemouth bass, black crappie or channel catfish. • Women of child-bearing age – one 8 ounce meal per month of largemouth bass, black crappie or channel catfish. • Adult women past child-bearing age and men older than 16 yrs – four 8 ounce meals per month of largemouth bass or black crappie; or six 8 ounce meals per month of channel catfish.
Coors Lake (mercury)	Largemouth bass <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pregnant women and children under the age of 16 – no consumption of largemouth bass. • Women of child-bearing age – one 8 ounce meal per month of largemouth bass. • Adult women past child-bearing age and men older than 16 yrs – four 8 ounce meals per month of largemouth bass.
Lake Pleasant (mercury)	Largemouth bass <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pregnant women and children under the age of 6 – no consumption of largemouth bass. • Women of child-bearing age and children between the ages of 6 and 16 – one 8 ounce meal per month of largemouth bass. • Adult women past child-bearing age and men older than 16 yrs - five 8 ounce meals per month of largemouth bass.
Lake Powell southern portion of Lake Powell from Dangling Rope Marina to Glen Canyon Dam (mercury)	Striped bass <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pregnant women and children under the age of 6 – one 4 ounce meal per month of striped bass. • Women of child-bearing age and children between the ages of 6 and 16 - two 8 ounce meals per month of striped bass. • Adult women past child-bearing age and men older than 16 - eight 8 ounce meals per month of striped bass.
Lyman Lake (mercury)	Walleye, largemouth bass, and channel catfish <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pregnant women and children under the age of 6 – no consumption of walleye, largemouth bass or channel catfish. • Children between the ages of 6 and 16 – no consumption of walleye or largemouth bass; one 8 ounce meal per month of channel catfish. • Women of child-bearing age – one 8 ounce meal per month of walleye, largemouth bass or channel catfish. • Adult women past child-bearing age and men older than 16 - three 8 ounce meals per month of walleye or largemouth bass; or five 8 ounce meals per month of channel catfish.
Parker Canyon Lake (mercury)	Largemouth bass, bluegill, and northern pike <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pregnant women and children under the age of 6 – no consumption of largemouth bass, bluegill or northern pike. • Children between the ages of 6 and 16 – no consumption of largemouth bass; one 8 ounce meal per month of bluegill or northern pike. • Women of child-bearing age – one 8 ounce meal per month of largemouth bass or bluegill; or two 8 ounce meals per month of northern pike. • Adult women past child-bearing age and men older than 16 - three 8 ounce meals per month of largemouth bass; or five 8 ounce meals per month of bluegill; or six 8 ounce meals per month of northern pike. Trout: No limits on consumption.
Roosevelt Lake (mercury)	Largemouth bass and channel catfish <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pregnant women and children under the age of 6 – no consumption of largemouth bass or channel catfish. • Women of child-bearing age and children between the ages of 6 and 16 – one 8 ounce meal per month of largemouth bass or channel catfish. • Adult women past child-bearing age and men older than 16 - five 8 ounce meals per month of largemouth bass or channel catfish.
Lower Tonto Creek from Hells Gate Wilderness (one mile below Bear Flat Campground) to Roosevelt Lake (mercury). <i>This advisory does not apply to fish caught from upper Tonto Creek from the fish hatchery downstream to Bear Flat Campground.</i>	Largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, green sunfish, and black bullhead <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No consumption. Carp <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children under the age of 6 – no consumption. • Children between the ages of 6 and 16 – one 8 ounce meal per month of carp. • Adults (16 yrs and older) – two 8 ounce meals per month of carp. Trout: No limits on consumption.
Upper and Lower Lake Mary (mercury)	Walleye <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No consumption. All other fish species (except trout) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One 8 ounce meal per month. Trout: No limits on consumption.

Note: There are no fish consumption advisories anywhere statewide for trout (includes all trout species).

Angler Access Restrictions

In addition to fishing area and season closures identified on pages 12-25, other fishing areas may be seasonally closed due to bald eagle breeding areas and/or Wildlife Area restrictions.

BALD EAGLE CLOSURES

The Arizona Game and Fish Department, in cooperation with the Southwestern Bald Eagle Management Committee and land management agencies, closes sensitive bald eagle breeding areas along Arizona's rivers and lakes during five–eight months of the year. The closures prevent public entry and deter human activity during critical times of the breeding cycle. You can identify the closure areas by looking for No Entry signs on roads, trails and at boat ramps, and No Entry buoys on the water. Some closures may not be enacted or lifted early depending on when and where the eagles nest. For additional information on any closure, contact the Arizona Game and Fish Department, Nongame Branch, (623) 236-7506.

Lakes With Bald Eagle Breeding Closure Areas

- **Crescent Lake** – A portion of the dirt entrance road to the west side may be restricted to a “no stopping zone” and a portion of land near the parking area on the west side may be closed to foot entry from April 1 through Aug. 31. Contact the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest, Springerville Ranger District, (928) 333-6200.
- **Greer Lakes** (Tunnel and River) – Portions of the lakes may be closed to watercraft and a portion of the shoreline may be closed to foot entry from March 1 through July 31. Contact the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest, Springerville Ranger District, (928) 333-6200.
- **Lake Pleasant** – No vehicle, watercraft, or foot entry is allowed into the Lower Agua Fria River Arm from Dec. 15 to June 15. Contact Maricopa County Parks and Recreation, (928) 501-1710.
- **Lower Lake Mary** (not enacted unless pair moves nesting location) – There may be no vehicle or foot traffic allowed on a portion of the north side of the lake from Jan. 1 to Aug. 30. Contact the Coconino National Forest, Mormon Lake Ranger District, (928) 774-1147.
- **Luna Lake** – There is no vehicle or foot traffic allowed on the north side from Jan. 1 to June 15. Contact Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest, Alpine Ranger District, (928) 339-5000.
- **Lynx Lake** (not enacted unless pair moves nesting location) – Portions of the lake's east side may be closed to vehicle or foot traffic and a portion of the shoreline may be closed to watercraft from Dec. 1 to June 30. Contact the Prescott National Forest, Bradshaw Ranger District, (928) 443-8000.
- **Show Low Lake** – A portion of the lake is closed to watercraft and a portion of the shoreline may be closed to foot entry from March 1 to August 31. Contact Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest, Lakeside Ranger District, (928) 368-2100.
- **Whitehorse Lake** – A portion of the shoreline may be closed to foot entry from March 1 to August 31. Contact Kaibab National Forest, Williams Ranger District (928) 635-5600.
- **Woods Canyon Lake** – A portion of the lake is closed to watercraft and a portion of the shoreline is closed to foot entry from April 1 through August 31. Contact the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest, Black Mesa Ranger District, (928) 535-7300.

Rivers/Creeks with Bald Eagle Breeding Closure Areas

Verde River

- *Not planned for enactment unless nesting resumes.* Verde River below Sycamore Canyon Wilderness may be closed to foot and vehicle entry from Dec. 1 to June 15. Floating through is allowed. Contact Coconino National Forest, Sedona Ranger District, (928) 282-4119.
- Verde River near Chasm Creek is closed to foot and vehicle entry from Dec. 1 to June 15. Floating through is allowed. Contact Prescott National Forest, Verde Ranger District, (928) 567-4121.
- Verde River near Cold Water Creek, allows watercraft to float through but no stopping on the river or landing is allowed Dec. 1 to June 30.

Contact Prescott National Forest, Verde Ranger District, (928) 567-4121.

- Verde River near East Verde River, allows watercraft to float through but no stopping on the river or landing is allowed Dec. 1 to June 30. Contact Tonto National Forest, Cave Creek Ranger District, (928) 595-3300.
- Verde River near Mule Shoe Bend, allows watercraft to float through but no stopping in the river or landing is allowed from Dec. 1 to June 30. Contact Tonto National Forest, Cave Creek Ranger District, (480) 595-3300.
- Verde River below Horseshoe Dam is closed to vehicle or foot entry on the southwest side of the river from Dec. 1 to June 30. Floating through is allowed, but no stopping in the river or landing on the southwest side of the river is allowed. Contact Tonto National Forest, Cave Creek Ranger District, (480) 595-3300.
- Verde River below Bartlett Dam is closed to foot or vehicle entry from Dec. 1 to June 30. Floating through is allowed. Contact Tonto National Forest, Cave Creek Ranger District, (480) 595-3300.
- Verde River at the Needle Rock Recreation area is closed to foot and vehicle entry on the east side of the river from Dec. 1 to June 30. Floating through is allowed, but no stopping in the river or landing on east side of river is allowed. Contact Tonto National Forest, Cave Creek Ranger District, (480) 595-3300.

Tonto Creek

- Tonto Creek from Gisela to 76 Ranch is closed to vehicle, foot entry, and floating through from Dec. 1 to June 30. Contact Tonto National Forest, Tonto Basin

Ranger District (928) 467-3200.

- Tonto Creek inlet to Roosevelt Lake is closed to vehicle and foot entry within 1000 feet of the nest on land, and to watercraft within 300 feet on water from Dec. 1 to June 30. Contact Tonto National Forest, Tonto Basin Ranger District (928) 467-3200.

Salt River

- Salt River from Horseshoe Bend to Redmond Flat allows watercraft to float through, but no stopping in the river or landing is allowed from Dec. 1 to June 30. Contact Tonto National Forest, Globe Ranger District, (928) 402-6200.
- Salt River near Meddler Point is closed to vehicle and foot entry within 1000 feet of the nest on land, and to watercraft within 300 feet on water from Dec. 1 to June 30. Contact Tonto National Forest, Tonto Basin Ranger District (928) 467-3200.
- Salt River near Campaign Bay may be closed to vehicle and foot entry within 1000 feet of the nest on land, and to watercraft within 300 feet on water from Dec. 1 to June 30. Contact Tonto National Forest, Tonto Basin Ranger District (928) 467-3200.
- Salt River below Stewart Mountain Dam, is closed to vehicle or foot entry on the south side of the river from Dec. 1 to June 30. Floating through is allowed. Contact the Tonto National Forest, Mesa Ranger District, (480) 610-3300.
- Salt River near Goldfield-Kerr Fire Station is closed to foot and vehicle entry on the north side of the river from Dec. 1 to June 30. Floating through is allowed. Contact Tonto National Forest, Mesa Ranger District, (480) 610-3300.

ARIZONA GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT WILDLIFE AREA RESTRICTIONS (R12-4-802)

The following Wildlife Areas have seasonal closures that may affect fishing access to a portion of these lakes:

- **Luna Lake Wildlife Area:** Posted portions closed to public entry from Feb. 15 through July 31 annually.

- **Mittry Lake Wildlife Area:** Posted portions closed to public entry from Nov 15 through Feb 15 annually.
- **Roosevelt Lake Wildlife Area:** Posted portions closed to public entry from Nov 15 through Feb 15 annually.

Accessible Fishing Opportunities

Bartlett Lake (21 miles east of Cave Creek)
Rattlesnake Recreation Site

- Parking, restrooms, fishing pier

Becker Lake (2 miles west of Springerville)
• Designated fishing pier, parking

Big Lake (25 miles south of Eagar)
• Boat ramp and courtesy dock, parking, restrooms

Canyon Lake (18 miles north of Apache Junction)
LaBarge Cove
• Parking, fishing pier, restrooms, picnic facilities

Palo Verde Recreation Area
• Boat ramp and courtesy dock, parking, restrooms

Crescent Lake (22 miles south of Eagar)
• Parking, restrooms

Fain Lake (City of Prescott Valley)
• Restrooms, paved fishing access

Fool Hollow Lake (4 miles west of Show Low)
• Parking, restrooms, fishing docks

Kaibab Lake (2 miles north of Williams)
• Designated fishing pier

Lake Havasu (near Lake Havasu City)
Mesquite Cove
• Parking, restrooms, fishing piers

Site Six
• Boat ramp and courtesy dock, parking, restrooms, fishing pier

Bill Williams Refuge Headquarters
• Parking, restrooms, fishing dock, lighted pathway

Take-Off Point
• Boat ramp and courtesy dock, parking, restrooms

Lake Havasu State Park
• Boat ramp and courtesy dock, parking, restrooms

Lake Mary, Upper (17 miles southeast of Flagstaff)
Day Use Site #2

- Boat ramp and courtesy dock, parking, restrooms

Lake Mohave (5 miles north of Bullhead City)
Katherine Landing,
• Restrooms, fishing pier

Lake Pleasant (15 miles north of Peoria)
10 lane boat ramp
• Boat ramp and courtesy dock, parking, restrooms

Lake Powell (5 miles north of Page)
Wahweep
• Developed fishing pier

Lynx Lake (7 miles east of Prescott)
• Fishing pier, interpretive trail, parking, restrooms

Mittry Lake (14 miles north of Yuma)
• Parking, fishing jetty, asphalt trail, restrooms, boat dock

Nelson Reservoir (8 miles southwest of Springerville)
• Parking, fishing ramadas, restrooms

Parker Canyon Lake (30 miles southwest of Sierra Vista)
• Boat ramp and courtesy dock, parking, restrooms, fishing pier

Patagonia Lake (10 miles northeast of Nogales)
• Parking, restrooms

Pena Blanca Lake (8 miles northwest of Nogales)
• Boat ramp and courtesy dock, parking, restrooms, fishing pier

Riggs Flat Lake (15 miles southwest of Safford)
• Parking, trail access to shoreline

Roosevelt Lake (26 miles northwest of Globe)

Cholla Recreation Area

- Boat ramp and courtesy dock, passenger loading platform, parking, restrooms

Roper Lake (6 miles south of Safford)
• Accessible dock, restrooms, parking

Rose Canyon Lake (30 miles north of Tucson)
• Parking, restrooms, shoreline access

Saguaro Lake (20 miles north of Mesa)
Butcher Jones Cove
• Parking, restrooms

Saguaro del Norte
• Boat ramp and courtesy dock, parking, restrooms, picnic facilities, fishing piers

Topock Marsh (4 miles north of Golden Shores)
Catfish Paradise
• Restrooms

Willow Springs Lake (17 miles west of Heber)
• Boat ramp and courtesy dock, parking, restrooms

Woodland Lake (Pinetop/Lakeside)
• Parking, restrooms, fishing dock

All designated Community Fishing waters

(Consult the Community Fishing Program guidebook for locations in the Phoenix and Tucson areas, as well as Payson and Yuma)
• Parking, restrooms, shade, shoreline access, picnic facilities

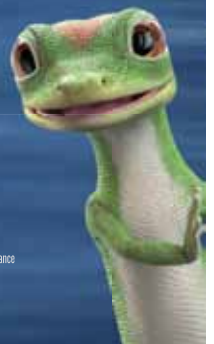


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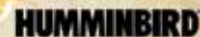
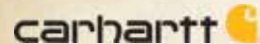


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Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 17 Laws (Game and Fish)

A.R.S. 17-101

Definitions

A. In this title, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Angling" means the taking of fish by one line and not to exceed two hooks, by one line and one artificial lure, which may have attached more than one hook, or by one line and not to exceed two artificial flies or lures.
2. "Bag limit" means the maximum limit, in number or amount, of wildlife that may lawfully be taken by any one person during a specified period of time.
3. "Closed season" means the time during which wildlife may not be lawfully taken.
4. "Commission" means the Arizona game and fish commission.
5. "Department" means the Arizona game and fish department.
6. "Device" means any net, trap, snare, salt lick, scaffold, deadfall, pit, explosive, poison or stupefying substance, crossbow, firearm, bow and arrow, or other implement used for taking wildlife. Device does not include a raptor or any equipment used in the sport of falconry.
7. "Domicile" means a person's true, fixed and permanent home and principal residence. Proof of domicile in this state may be shown as prescribed by rule by the commission.
9. "Fishing" means to lure, attract or pursue aquatic wildlife in such a manner that the wildlife may be captured or killed.
11. "Guide" means a person who does any of the following:
 - (a) Advertises for guiding services.
 - (b) Holds himself out to the public for hire as a guide.
 - (c) Is employed by a commercial enterprise as a guide.
 - (d) Accepts compensation in any form commensurate with the market value in this state for guiding services in exchange for aiding, assisting, directing, leading or instructing a person in the field to locate and take wildlife.
 - (e) Is not a landowner or lessee who, without full fair market compensation, allows access to the landowner's or lessee's property and directs and advises a person in taking wildlife.
12. "License classification" means a type of license, permit, tag or stamp authorized under this title and prescribed by the commission by rule to take, handle or possess wildlife.
13. "License year" means the twelve-month period between January 1 and December 31, inclusive, or a different twelve-month period as prescribed by the commission by rule.
14. "Nonresident", for the purposes of applying for a license, permit, tag or stamp, means a citizen of the United States or an alien who is not a resident.

15. "Open season" means the time during which wildlife may be lawfully taken.
16. "Possession limit" means the maximum limit, in number or amount of wildlife, that may be possessed at one time by any one person.
17. "Resident", for the purposes of applying for a license, permit, tag or stamp, means a person who is:
 - (a) A member of the armed forces of the United States on active duty and who is stationed in:
 - (i) This state for a period of thirty days immediately preceding the date of applying for a license, permit, tag or stamp.
 - (ii) Another state or country but who lists this state as the person's home of record at the time of applying for a license, permit, tag or stamp.
 - (b) Domiciled in this state for six months immediately preceding the date of applying for a license, permit, tag or stamp and who does not claim residency privileges for any purpose in any other state or jurisdiction.
18. "Road" means any maintained right-of-way for public conveyance.
19. "Statewide" means all lands except those areas lying within the boundaries of state and federal refuges, parks and monuments, unless specifically provided differently by commission order.
20. "Take" means pursuing, shooting, hunting, fishing, trapping, killing, capturing, snaring or netting wildlife or the placing or using of any net or other device or trap in a manner that may result in the capturing or killing of wildlife.
24. "Wildlife" means all wild mammals, wild birds and the nests or eggs thereof, reptiles, amphibians, mollusks, crustaceans and fish, including their eggs or spawn.
25. "Youth" means a person who is under eighteen years of age.
26. "Zoo" means a commercial facility open to the public where the principal business is holding wildlife in captivity for exhibition purposes.

B. The following definitions of wildlife shall apply:

1. Aquatic wildlife are all fish, amphibians, mollusks, crustaceans and soft-shelled turtles.
8. Nongame animals are all wildlife except game mammals, game birds, fur-bearing animals, predatory animals and aquatic wildlife.
13. Game fish are trout of all species, bass of all species, catfish of all species, sunfish of all species, northern pike, walleye and yellow perch.
14. Nongame fish are all the species of fish except game fish.
15. Trout means all species of the family salmonidae, including grayling.

(law not cited in entirety)

A.R.S. 17-301

Times when wildlife may be taken; exceptions; methods of taking

- A. A person may take wildlife, except aquatic wildlife, only during daylight hours unless otherwise prescribed by the commission. A person shall not take any species of wildlife by the aid or with the use of a jacklight, other artificial light, or illegal device, except as provided by the commission.
- B. A person shall not take wildlife, except aquatic wildlife, or discharge a firearm or shoot any other device from a motor vehicle, including an automobile, aircraft, train or powerboat, or from a sailboat, boat under sail, or a floating object towed by powerboat or sailboat except as expressly permitted by the commission. No person may knowingly discharge any firearm or shoot any other device upon, from, across or into a road or railway.
- C. Fish may be taken only by angling unless otherwise provided by the commission. The line shall be constantly attended. In every case the hook, fly or lure shall be used in such manner that the fish voluntarily take or attempt to take it in their mouths.

(law not cited in entirety)

A.R.S. 17-303

Taking or driving wildlife from closed areas

It is unlawful for any person, except by commission order, to enter upon a game refuge or other area closed to hunting, trapping or fishing and take, drive or attempt to drive wildlife from such areas.

A.R.S. 17-304

Prohibition by landowner upon hunting; posting; exception

- A. Landowners or lessees of private land who desire to prohibit hunting, fishing or trapping on their lands without their written permission shall post such lands closed to hunting, fishing or trapping using notices or signboards.
- B. State or federal lands including those under lease may not be posted except by consent of the commission.
- C. The notices or signboards shall meet all of the following criteria:
 1. Be not less than eight inches by eleven inches with plainly legible wording in capital and bold-faced lettering at least one inch high.
 2. Contain the words "no hunting", "no trapping" or "no fishing" either as a single phrase or in any combination.
 3. Be conspicuously placed on a structure or post at least four feet above ground level at all points of vehicular access, at all property or fence corners and at intervals of not more than one-quarter mile along the property boundary, except that a post with one hundred square inches or more of orange paint may serve as the interval notices between property or fence

corners and points of vehicular access. The orange paint shall be clearly visible and shall cover the entire aboveground surface of the post facing outward and on both lateral sides from the closed area.

D. The entry of any person for the taking of wildlife shall not be grounds for an action for trespassing unless the land has been posted pursuant to this section.

1. The land has been posted pursuant to this section and the notices and signboards also contain the words "no trespassing".
2. The person knowingly remains unlawfully on any real property after a reasonable request to leave by the owner or any other person having lawful control over the property or the person knowingly disregards reasonable notice prohibiting trespass at the person's entry to any real property.

A.R.S.17-306

Importation, transportation, release or possession of live wildlife

No person shall import or transport into the state or sell, trade or release within the state or have in his possession any live wildlife except as authorized by the commission or as defined in title 3, chapter 16.

A.R.S. 17-309

Violations; classification

A. Unless otherwise prescribed by this title, it is unlawful for a person to:

1. Violate any provision of this title or any rule adopted pursuant to this title.
2. Take, possess, transport, buy, sell or offer or expose for sale wildlife except as expressly permitted by this title.
3. Destroy, injure or molest livestock, growing crops, personal property, notices or signboards, or other improvements while hunting, trapping or fishing.
4. Discharge a firearm while taking wildlife within one-fourth mile of an occupied farmhouse or other residence, cabin, lodge or building without permission of the owner or resident.
5. Take a game bird, game mammal or game fish and knowingly permit an edible portion thereof to go to waste, except as provided in section 17-302.
6. Take big game, except bear or mountain lion, with the aid of dogs.
7. Make more than one use of a shipping permit or coupon issued by the commission.
8. Obtain a license or take wildlife during the period for which the person's license has been revoked or suspended or the person has been denied a license.
9. Litter hunting and fishing areas while taking wildlife.
10. Take wildlife during the closed season.
11. Take wildlife in an area closed to the taking of

that wildlife.

12. Take wildlife with an unlawful device.
13. Take wildlife by an unlawful method.
14. Take wildlife in excess of the bag limit.
15. Possess wildlife in excess of the possession limit.
16. Possess or transport any wildlife or parts of the wildlife which was unlawfully taken.
17. Possess or transport the carcass of big game without a valid tag being attached.
18. Use the edible parts of any game mammal or any part of any game bird or nongame bird as bait.
19. Possess or transport the carcass or parts of a carcass of any wildlife which cannot be identified as to species and legality.
20. Take game animals, game birds and game fish with an explosive compound, poison or any other deleterious substances.
21. Import into this state or export from this state the carcass or parts of a carcass of any wildlife unlawfully taken or possessed.

B. Unless a different or other penalty or punishment is specifically prescribed a person who violates any provision of this title, or who violates or fails to comply with a lawful order or rule of the commission, is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor.

C. A person who knowingly takes any big game during a closed season or who knowingly possesses, transports or buys any big game which was unlawfully taken during a closed season is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor.

D. A person is guilty of a class 6 felony who knowingly:

1. Barter, sells or offers for sale any big game or parts of big game taken unlawfully.
2. Barter, sells or offers for sale any wildlife or parts of wildlife unlawfully taken during a closed season.
3. Barter, sells or offers for sale any wildlife or parts of wildlife imported or purchased in violation of this title or a lawful rule of the commission.
4. Assists another person for monetary gain with the unlawful taking of big game.
5. Takes or possesses wildlife while under permanent revocation under section 17-340, subsection B.

E. A peace officer who knowingly fails to enforce a lawful rule of the commission or this title is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor.

A.R.S. 17-314

Civil liability for illegally taking or wounding wildlife; recovery of damages

A. The commission or any officer charged with enforcement of the laws relating to game and fish, if so directed by the commission, may bring a civil action in the name of the state against any person unlawfully taking, wounding or killing, or unlawfully in possession of, any of the following wildlife, or part

thereof, and seek to recover the following minimum sums as damage:

1. For each turkey or javelina: \$500.00
 2. For each bear, mountain lion, antelope or deer, other than trophy: \$1,500.00
 3. For each elk or eagle, other than trophy or endangered species: \$2,500.00
 4. For each predatory, fur-bearing or nongame animal: \$250.00
 5. For each small game or aquatic wildlife animal: \$50.00
 6. For each trophy or endangered species animal: \$8,000.00
- B. No verdict or judgment recovered by the state in such action shall be for less than the sum fixed in this section. The minimum sum that the commission may seek to recover as damages from a person pursuant to this section may be doubled for a second verdict or judgment and tripled for a third verdict or judgment. The action for damages may be joined with an action for possession, and recovery had for the possession as well as the damages.
- C. The pendency or determination of an action for damages or payment of a judgment, or the pendency or determination of a criminal prosecution for the same taking, wounding, killing or possession, is not a bar to the other, nor does either affect the right of seizure under any other provision of the laws relating to game and fish.
- D. All monies recovered pursuant to this section shall be placed in the wildlife theft prevention fund.

A.R.S. 17-331

License or proof of purchase required; violation of child support order

A. Except as provided by this title, rules prescribed by the commission or commission order, a person shall not take any wildlife in this state without a valid license or a commission approved proof of purchase. The person shall carry the license or proof of purchase and produce it on request to any game ranger, wildlife manager or peace officer.

B. A certificate of noncompliance with a child support order issued pursuant to section 25-518 invalidates any license or proof of purchase issued to the support obligor for taking wildlife in this state and prohibits the support obligor from applying for any additional licenses issued by an automated drawing system under this title.

C. On receipt of a certificate of compliance with a child support order from the court pursuant to section 25-518 and without further action:

1. Any license or proof of purchase issued to the support obligor for taking wildlife that was previously invalidated by a certificate of noncompliance and that has not otherwise expired shall be reinstated.
2. Any ineligibility to apply for any license issued by an automated drawing system shall be removed.

Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 17 Laws (Game and Fish)

A.R.S. 17-335

Blind resident; fishing license exemption

A blind resident may fish without a license and is entitled to the same privileges as the holder of a valid license.

A.R.S. 17-336

Complimentary and honorary youth licenses

A. The commission may issue a complimentary license to:

1. A pioneer who is seventy years of age or older and who has been a resident of this state for twenty-five or more consecutive years immediately preceding application for the license. The pioneer license is valid for the lifetime of the licensee, and the commission shall not require renewal of the license.
 2. A veteran of the armed forces of the United States who has been a resident of this state for one year or more immediately preceding application for the license and who is receiving compensation from the United States government for permanent service connected disabilities rated as one hundred per cent disabling.
- B. The commission may issue a youth license for a reduced fee, as prescribed by the commission, to a resident of this state who is a member of the boy scouts of America who has attained the rank of eagle scout or a member of the girl scouts of the USA who has received the gold award.

A.R.S. 17-340

Revocation, suspension and denial of privilege of taking wildlife; notice; violation; classification

A. On conviction or after adjudication as a delinquent juvenile as defined in section 8-201 and in addition to other penalties prescribed by this title, the commission, after a public hearing, may revoke or suspend a license issued to any person under this title and deny the person the right to secure another license to take or possess wildlife for a period of not to exceed five years for:

1. Unlawful taking, unlawful selling, unlawful offering for sale, unlawful bartering or unlawful possession of wildlife.
2. Careless use of firearms which has resulted in the injury or death of any person.
3. Destroying, injuring or molesting livestock, or damaging or destroying growing crops, personal property, notices or signboards, or other improvements while hunting, trapping or fishing.

4. Littering public hunting or fishing areas while taking wildlife.
 5. Knowingly allowing another person to use the person's big game tag, except as provided by section 17 332, subsection D.
 6. A violation of section 17 303, 17 304 or 17 341 or section 17 362, subsection A.
 7. A violation of section 17-309, subsection A, paragraph 5 involving a waste of edible portions other than meat damaged due to the method of taking as follows:
 - (a) Upland game birds, migratory game birds and wild turkey: breast.
 - (b) Deer, elk, pronghorn (antelope), bighorn sheep, bison (buffalo) and peccary (javelina): hind quarters, front quarters and loins.
 - (c) Game fish: fillets of the fish.
 - C. A person who is assessed civil damages under section 17-314 shall not apply for or obtain a license during the pendency of an action for damages, while measures are pursued to collect damages or prior to the full payment of damages.
 - D. On receiving a report from the licensing authority of a state which is a party to the wildlife violator compact, adopted under chapter 5 of this title, that a resident of this state has failed to comply with the terms of a wildlife citation, the commission, after a public hearing, may suspend any license issued under this title to take wildlife until the licensing authority furnishes satisfactory evidence of compliance with the terms of the wildlife citation.
 - E. In carrying out this section the director shall notify the licensee, within one hundred eighty days after conviction, to appear and show cause why the license should not be revoked, suspended or denied. The notice may be served personally or by certified mail sent to the address appearing on the license.
 - F. The commission shall furnish to license dealers the names and addresses of persons whose licenses have been revoked or suspended, and the periods for which they have been denied the right to secure licenses.
 - G. The commission may use the services of the office of administrative hearings to conduct hearings and to make recommendations to the commission pursuant to this section.
 - H. Except for a person who takes or possesses wildlife while under permanent revocation, a person who takes wildlife in this state, or attempts to obtain a license to take wildlife, at a time when the person's privilege to do so is suspended, revoked or denied under this section is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor.
- (law not cited in entirety)

A.R.S. 17-341

Violation; classification

- A. It is unlawful for a person to knowingly purchase, apply for, accept, obtain or use, by fraud or misrepresentation a license, permit, tag or stamp to take wildlife and a license or permit so obtained is void and of no effect from the date of issuance thereof.
- B. Any person who violates this section is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor.

A.R.S. 17-342

Colorado river special use permit

- A. A person taking fish or amphibians for purposes other than for profit from or while on a boat or other floating device on all waters of the Colorado river south of the Nevada-Arizona boundary shall have in his possession a valid angling or fishing license issued by either the state of Arizona or the state of California. In addition to one of the above described licenses, such person shall have in his possession a valid California or Arizona-Colorado river special use permit, as provided by sections 17-343 and 17-344, which shall be obtained on payment of a fee to be fixed by the commission at not to exceed four dollars. Such a permit shall not be required to take fish or amphibians from canals, drains or ditches used to carry water from the Colorado river for irrigation or domestic purposes.
- B. A person having in his possession a valid Arizona fishing license must have a California-Colorado river special use permit to legally fish the waters described in subsection A of this section. A person having in his possession a valid California angling license must have an Arizona-Colorado river special use permit to legally fish the waters described in subsection A of this section. Such special use permit when accompanied by the proper license will allow the holder to fish in any portion of such waters and permit him to enter the waters from any point.
- C. Shore line fishing does not require a Colorado river special use permit as long as the fisherman remains on the shore of the state from which he holds a valid license and does not embark on the water.

Arizona Game and Fish Commission Rules About Fishing

R12-4-101

Definitions

A. In addition to the definitions provided under A.R.S. § 17-101, R12-4-301, R12-4-401, and R12-4-501, the following definitions apply to this Chapter, unless otherwise specified:

“Commission Order” means a document adopted by the Commission that does one or more of the following:

Open, close, or alter seasons,

Open areas for taking wildlife,

Set bag or possession limits for wildlife,

Set the number of permits available for limited hunts, or
Specify wildlife that may or may not be taken.

“Day-long” means the 24-hour period from midnight to midnight.

“Identification number” means the number assigned to each applicant or license holder by the Department, as established under R12-4-111.

“License dealer” means a business authorized to sell hunting, fishing, and other licenses as established under R12-4-105.

“Live baitfish” means any species of live freshwater fish designated by Commission Order as lawful for use in taking aquatic wildlife under R12-4-317.

“Management unit” means an area established by the Commission for management purposes.

“Stamp” means a form of authorization in addition to a license that allows the license holder to take wildlife specified by the stamp.

“Waterdog” means the larval or metamorphosing stage of salamanders.

“Wildlife area” means an area established under 12 A.A.C. 4, Article 8.

(rule not cited in entirety)

R12-4-117

Indian Reservations

A state license, tag, or permit is not required to hunt or fish on any Indian reservation in this state. Wildlife lawfully taken on an Indian reservation may be transported or processed anywhere in the state if it can be identified as to species and legality as provided in A.R.S. § 17-309(A)(20). All wildlife transported is subject to inspection under the provisions of A.R.S. § 17-211(E)(4).

R12-4-207

General Fishing License; Exemption

A. A general fishing license is valid for the taking of all aquatic wildlife and allows the license holder to engage in simultaneous fishing as defined under R12-4-301. The general fishing license is valid:

1. State-wide including Mitty Lake and Topock Marsh and the Arizona shoreline of Lake Mead, Lake Mohave and Lake Havasu, and Commission designated community waters. The list of Commission designated community waters is available at any license dealer, Department

office, and online at www.azgfd.gov.

2. On that portion of the Colorado River that forms the common boundary between Arizona and Nevada and Arizona and California and connected adjacent water, provided Arizona has an agreement with California and Nevada that recognizes a general fishing license as valid for taking aquatic wildlife on any portion of the Colorado River that forms the common boundary between Arizona and Nevada and Arizona and California.
- B. The general fishing license is valid for one-year from:
 1. The date of purchase when a person purchases the fishing license from a license dealer, as defined under R12-4-101; or
 2. The selected start date when a person purchases the fishing license from a Department office or online. A person may select the start date for the fishing license provided the date selected is no more than 60 calendar days from and after the date of purchase.
- C. A resident or nonresident may apply for a general fishing license by submitting an application to the Department, a License Dealer as defined under R12-4-101, or online at www.azgfd.gov. The application is furnished by the Department and is available at any Department office, license dealer, and online at www.azgfd.gov. A general fishing license applicant shall provide the following information on the application:
 1. The applicant's:
 - a. Name;
 - b. Date of birth,
 - c. Physical description, to include the applicant's eye color, hair color, height, and weight;
 - d. Department identification number, when applicable;
 - e. Residency status and number of years of residency immediately preceding application, when applicable;
 - f. Mailing address, when applicable;
 - g. Physical address;
 - h. Telephone number, when available; and
 - i. E-mail address, when available; and
 2. Affirmation that the information provided on the application is true and accurate; and
 3. Applicant's signature and date.
- D. In addition to the requirements listed under subsection (C), an applicant who is applying for a general fishing license:
 1. In person shall pay the applicable fee required under R12-4-102.
 2. Online shall electronically pay the fee required under R12-4-102 and print the new license. A person applying online shall affirm, or provide permission for another person to affirm, the information electronically provided is true and accurate.
- E. In addition to the exemption prescribed under A.R.S. § 17-335, a person who is under 10 years of age may fish without a fishing license.

R12-4-209

Community Fishing License; Exemption

A. A community fishing license is valid for taking all aquatic wildlife from Commission designated community waters, only, and allows the license holder to engage in simultaneous fishing as defined under R12-4-301. The list of Commission designated community waters is available at any license dealer, Department office, and online at www.azgfd.gov.

B. The community fishing license is valid for one-year from:

1. The date of purchase when a person purchases the community fishing license from a license dealer, as defined under R12-4-101; or
2. The selected start date when a person purchases the community fishing license from a Department office or online. A person may select the start date for the community fishing license provided the date selected is no more than 60 calendar days from and after the date of purchase.

C. A resident or nonresident may apply for a community fishing license by submitting an application to the Department, a License Dealer as defined under R12-4-101, or online at www.azgfd.gov. The application is furnished by the Department and is available at any Department office, license dealer, and online at www.azgfd.gov. A community fishing license applicant shall provide the following information on the application:

1. The applicant's:
 - a. Name;
 - b. Date of birth,
 - c. Physical description, to include the applicant's eye color, hair color, height, and weight;
 - d. Department identification number, when applicable;
 - e. Residency status and number of years of residency immediately preceding application, when applicable;
 - f. Mailing address, when applicable;
 - g. Physical address;
 - h. Telephone number, when available; and
 - i. E-mail address, when available; and
2. Affirmation that the information provided on the application is true and accurate; and
3. Applicant's signature and date.

D. In addition to the requirements listed under subsection (C), an applicant who is applying for a community fishing license:

1. In person shall pay the applicable fee required under R12-4-102.
2. Online shall electronically pay the fee required under R12-4-102 and print the new license. A person applying online shall affirm, or provide permission for another person to affirm, the information electronically provided is true and accurate.

E. In addition to the exemption prescribed under A.R.S.

Arizona Game and Fish Commission Rules About Fishing

§ 17-335, a person who is under 10 years of age may fish in Commission designated community waters without a fishing license.

R12-4-210

Combination Hunting and Fishing License; Exemption

- A. A combination hunting and fishing license is valid for the taking of small game, fur-bearing animals, predatory animals, nongame animals, and upland game birds.
- B. A combination hunting and fishing license is valid for the taking of all aquatic wildlife and allows the license holder to engage in simultaneous fishing as defined under R12-4-301. The combination hunting and fishing license is valid:
1. State-wide including Mitty Lake and Topock Marsh and the Arizona shoreline of Lake Mead, Lake Mohave and Lake Havasu, and Commission designated community waters. The list of Commission designated community waters is available at any license dealer, Department office, and online at www.azgfd.gov.
 2. On that portion of the Colorado River that forms the common boundary between Arizona and Nevada and Arizona and California and connected adjacent water, provided Arizona has an agreement with California and Nevada that recognizes a combination hunting and fishing license as valid for taking aquatic wildlife on any portion of the Colorado River that forms the common boundary between Arizona and Nevada and Arizona and California.
- C. The Department offers three combination hunting and fishing licenses:
1. A short-term combination hunting and fishing license, valid for one 24-hour period from midnight to midnight.
 - a. The short-term combination hunting and fishing license is not valid for the take of big game animals.
 - b. The short-term combination hunting and fishing license is valid for the take of migratory game birds and waterfowl, provided the person possesses the applicable State Migratory Bird stamp and Federal Waterfowl stamp.
 - c. The Department does not limit the number of short-term combination hunting and fishing licenses a resident or nonresident may purchase.
 2. A combination hunting and fishing license for a person age 18 and over.
 - a. The combination hunting and fishing license is valid for one-year from:
 - i. The date of purchase when a person purchases the combination hunting and fishing license from a license dealer, as defined under R12-4-101;
 - ii. On the last day of the application deadline for that draw, as established by the

hunt permit-tag application schedule published by the Department;

- iii. On the last day of an extended deadline date, as authorized under subsection R12-4-104(C). If an applicant does not possess a combination hunting and fishing license that meets the requirements of this subsection, the applicant shall purchase the license at the time of application; or
 - iv. The selected start date when a person purchases the combination hunting and fishing license from a Department office or online. A person may select the start date for the combination hunting and fishing license provided the date selected is no more than 60 calendar days from and after the date of purchase.
- b. A valid hunt permit-tag, nonpermit-tag, or stamp is required to validate the combination hunting and fishing license for the take of big game animals, migratory game birds, or other wildlife authorized by an applicable tag or stamp.
3. A youth combination hunting and fishing license for a person through age 17.
- a. The combination hunting and fishing license is valid for one-year from:
 - i. The date of purchase when a person purchases the combination hunting and fishing license from a license dealer, as defined under R12-4-101;
 - ii. On the last day of the application deadline for that draw, as established by the hunt permit-tag application schedule published by the Department;
 - iii. On the last day of an extended deadline date, as authorized under subsection R12-4-104(C). If an applicant does not possess a combination hunting and fishing license that meets the requirements of this subsection, the applicant shall purchase the license at the time of application; or
 - iv. The selected start date when a person purchases the combination hunting and fishing license from a Department office or online. A person may select the start date for the combination hunting and fishing license provided the date selected is no more than 60 calendar days from and after the date of purchase.
 - b. A valid hunt permit-tag, nonpermit-tag, or stamp is required to validate the combination hunting and fishing license for the take of big game animals, migratory game birds, or other wildlife authorized by an applicable tag or stamp.
- D. A resident or nonresident may apply for a combination hunting and fishing license by submitting an application to the Department, a License Dealer as defined under R12-4-101, or online at www.azgfd.gov.

gov. The application is furnished by the Department and is available at any Department office, license dealer, and online at www.azgfd.gov. A combination hunting and fishing license applicant shall provide the following information on the application:

1. The applicant's:
 - a. Name;
 - b. Date of birth,
 - c. Physical description, to include the applicant's eye color, hair color, height, and weight;
 - d. Department identification number, when applicable;
 - e. Residency status and number of years of residency immediately preceding application, when applicable;
 - f. Mailing address, when applicable;
 - g. Physical address;
 - h. Telephone number, when available; and
 - i. E-mail address, when available; and
 2. Affirmation that the information provided on the application is true and accurate; and
 3. Applicant's signature and date.
- E. In addition to the requirements listed under subsection (C), an applicant who is applying for a combination hunting and fishing license:
1. In person shall pay the applicable fee required under R12-4-102.
 2. Online shall electronically pay the fee required under R12-4-102 and print the new license. A person applying online shall affirm, or provide permission for another person to affirm, the information electronically provided is true and accurate.
- F. Exemptions authorized under R12-4-206(E), R12-4-207(E), and R12-4-209(E) also apply to this Section, as applicable.

R12-4-215

Youth Group Two-day Fishing License

- A. A youth group two-day fishing license authorizes a nonprofit organization or governmental entity as defined under subsection (C), which sponsors adult supervised activities for youth, to take up to 25 youths fishing. The youth group two-day fishing license is only available from a Department office. The youth group two-day fishing license is valid for:
1. Two consecutive days,
 2. The take of all aquatic wildlife, and
 3. All privileges established under R12-4-207(A).
- B. A nonprofit organization or governmental entity may apply for a youth group two-day fishing license at any Department office. An applicant for a youth group two-day fishing license shall be a resident. The applicant shall pay the fee required under R12-4-102 and provide the following information at the time of application:
1. The nonprofit organization's or governmental entity's:
 - a. Name;

Arizona Game and Fish Commission Rules About Fishing

- b. Mailing address; and
- c. Telephone number, when available;
- 2. The applicant's:
 - a. Name;
 - b. Date of birth,
 - c. Physical description, to include the applicant's eye color, hair color, height, and weight;
 - d. Department identification number, when applicable;
 - e. Mailing address, when applicable;
 - f. Physical address;
 - g. Telephone number, when available; and
 - h. E-mail address, when available;
- 3. The dates on which the nonprofit organization intends to conduct the youth group fishing activity.
- 4. The approximate number of youth participating in the group fishing activity.
- C. For the purpose of this Section, "governmental entity" means any town, city, county, municipality, or other political subdivision of this state or any department, agency, board, commission, authority, division, office, public school, public charter school, public corporation, or other public entity of this state or any department agency bureau, or office of the federal government that is physically located within this state.

R12-4-301

Definitions

In addition to the definitions provided under A.R.S. § 17-101, the following definitions apply to this Article unless otherwise specified:

"Administer" means to pursue, capture, or otherwise restrain wildlife in order to directly apply a drug to wildlife by injection, inhalation, ingestion or any other means.

"Artificial lures and flies" means man-made devices intended as visual attractants for fish and does not include living or dead organisms or edible parts of those organisms, natural or prepared food stuffs, artificial salmon eggs, artificial corn, or artificial marshmallows.

"Barbless hook" means any fishhook manufactured without barbs or on which the barbs have been completely closed or removed.

"Crayfish net" means a net that does not exceed 36 inches on a side or in diameter and is retrieved by means of a hand-held line.

"Dip net" means any net, excluding the handle, that is no greater than 3 feet in the greatest dimension, that is hand-held, non-motorized, and the motion of the net is caused by the physical effort of the individual.

"Drug" means any chemical substance, other than food or mineral supplements, which affects the structure or biological function of wildlife.

"Evidence of legality" means the wildlife is accompanied by the applicable license, tag, stamp, or permit

required by law and is identifiable as the "legal wildlife" prescribed by Commission Order, which may include evidence of species, gender, antler or horn growth, maturity and size.

"Minnow trap" means a trap with dimensions that do not exceed 12 inches in depth, 12 inches in width and 24 inches in length.

"Nonprofit organization" means an organization that is recognized as nonprofit under Section 501(c) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code.

"Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, non-governmental organization or club, licensed animal shelter, government entity other than the Department, and any officer, employee, volunteer, member, or agent of a person.

"Simultaneous fishing" means taking fish by using two lines and not more than two hooks or two artificial lures or flies per line.

(rule not cited in entirety)

R12-4-305

Possessing, Transporting, Importing, Exporting, and Selling Carcasses or Parts of Wildlife

A. An individual shall ensure that evidence of legality remains with the carcass or parts of a carcass of any wild mammal, bird, or reptile that the individual possesses, transports, or imports until arrival at the individual's permanent abode, a commercial processing plant, or the place where the wildlife is to be consumed.

C. An individual who has lawfully taken wildlife that requires a valid tag when prescribed by the Commission may authorize its transportation or shipment by completing and signing the Transportation and Shipping Permit portion of the valid tag for that animal. A separate Transportation and Shipping Permit issued by the Department is necessary to transport or ship to another state or country any big game taken with a resident license. Under A.R.S. § 17-372(B), an individual may ship other lawfully taken wildlife by common carrier after obtaining a valid Transportation and Shipping Permit issued by the Department. The individual shall provide the following information on the permit form:

- 1. Number and description of the wildlife to be transported or shipped;
- 2. Name, address, license number, and license class of the individual who took the wildlife;
- 3. Tag number;
- 4. Name and address of the individual receiving a portion of the carcass of the wildlife as authorized under subsection (D), if applicable;
- 5. Address of destination where the wildlife is to be transported or shipped; and
- 6. Name and address of transporter or shipper.

M. Except for cervids, which are subject to requirements established under subsections (I), (J), and (K), an individual may import into this state the carcasses or parts of wildlife, including aquatic wildlife, lawfully taken in another state or country if transported and exported in accordance with the laws of the state or

country of origin.

N. An individual in possession of or transporting the carcass of any freshwater fish taken within this state shall ensure that the head, tail, or skin is attached so that the species can be identified, numbers counted, and any required length determined.

O. An individual shall not transport live crayfish from the site where taken, except as permitted under R12-4-316.

P. An individual in possession of a carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), buffalofish (*Ictalurus spp.*), or crayfish (families Astacidae, Cambaridae, and Parastacidae) carcass taken under Commission Order may sell the carcass.

(rule not cited in entirety)

R12-4-310

Fishing Permits

A. The Department may issue a fishing permit to state, county, or municipal agencies or departments and to nonprofit organizations licensed by or contracted with the Department of Economic Security or Department of Health Services, whose primary purpose is to provide physical or mental rehabilitation or training for individuals with physical, developmental, or mental disabilities.

B. The permit:

- 1. Is valid for the two days specified on the permit;
- 2. Authorizes up to 20 individuals with physical, developmental, or mental disabilities to fish without a fishing license upon any public waters except that fishing in the waters of the Colorado River is restricted to fishing from the Arizona shoreline only, unless the persons fishing under the authority of the permit also possess a valid Colorado River stamp from the adjacent state; and
- 3. Does not exempt individuals fishing under the authority of the permit from compliance with other statutes, Commission Orders, and rules not contained in this Section.

C. An applicant for a fishing permit shall submit a properly completed application to the Department. The application is furnished by the Department and is available from any Department office and online at www.azgfd.gov.

- 1. The applicant shall provide all of the following information:
 - a. The name, address, and telephone number of the agency, department, or nonprofit organization requesting the permit;
 - b. The name, position title, and telephone number of the individual responsible for supervising the individuals fishing under the authority of the permit;
 - c. The total number of individuals who will be fishing under the authority of the permit;
 - d. The dates of the two days for which the permit will be valid; and
 - e. The location for which the permit will be valid.

Arizona Game and Fish Commission Rules About Fishing

2. In addition to the information required under subsection (C)(1), nonprofit organizations shall also submit documentation that they are licensed by or have a contract with the Department of Economic Security or the Department of Health Services for the purpose of providing rehabilitation or treatment services to individuals or groups with physical, developmental, or mental disabilities.
- D. The Department shall issue or deny the fishing permit to an applicant within 30 calendar days of receiving an application.
- E. The fishing permit holder shall provide instruction on fish identification, fishing ethics, safety, and techniques to the individuals who will be fishing under authority of the permit. The Department shall provide the lesson plan for this instruction to the permit holder.
- F. Each individual fishing without a license under the authority of the fishing permit may take only one-half the regular bag limit established by Commission Order for any species, unless the regular bag limit is one, in which case the permit authorizes the regular limit.
- G. The permit holder shall submit a report to the Department not later than 30 days after the end of the authorized fishing dates. The report form is furnished by the Department and is available at any Department office. The permit holder shall report all of the following information on the form:
 1. The fishing permit number and the information contained in the permit;
 2. The total number of individuals who fished and total hours fished;
 3. The total number of fish caught, kept, and released, by species.
- H. The Department may deny future fishing permits to a permit holder who failed to submit the report until the permit holder complies with reporting requirements.

R12-4-311

Exemptions from Requirement to Possess an Arizona Fishing License or Hunting License While Taking Wildlife

In addition to the exemptions prescribed under A.R.S. § 17-335, R12-4-206(E), R12-4-207(E), and R12-4-209(E) and provided the person's fishing and hunting license privileges are not currently revoked by the Commission:

1. A fishing license is not required when a person is:
 - a. Fishing from artificial ponds, tanks, and lakes contained entirely on private lands that are not:
 - i. Open to the public, and
 - ii. Managed by the Department.
 - b. Taking terrestrial mollusks or crustaceans from private property.
 - c. Fishing in Arizona on any designated Saturday occurring during National Fishing and Boating Week, except in waters of the Colo-

rado River forming the common boundaries between Arizona and California, Nevada, or Utah where fishing without a license is limited to the shoreline, unless the state with concurrent jurisdiction removes licensing requirements on the same day.

- d. Participating in an introductory fishing education program sanctioned by the Department, during scheduled program hours, only. A sanctioned program shall have a Department employee, sport fishing contractor, or authorized volunteer instructor present during scheduled program hours. For the purposes of this subsection, "authorized volunteer instructor" means a person who has successfully passed the Department's required background check and sport fishing education workshop.

(rule not cited in entirety)

R12-4-313

Lawful Methods of Taking Aquatic Wildlife

- A. An individual may take aquatic wildlife as defined under A.R.S. § 17-101, subject to the restrictions prescribed under R12-4-303, R12-4-317, and this Section. Aquatic wildlife may be taken during the day or night and may be taken using artificial light as prescribed under A.R.S. § 17-301.
- B. The Commission may, through Commission Order, prescribe legal sizes for possession of aquatic wildlife.
- C. An individual may take aquatic wildlife by angling or simultaneous fishing as defined under R12-4-301 with any bait, artificial lure, or fly subject to the following restrictions, an individual:
 1. Shall not possess aquatic wildlife other than aquatic wildlife prescribed by Commission Order;
 2. Shall not use the flesh of game fish as bait, except sunfish of the genus *Lepomis*;
 3. May use live baitfish, as defined under R12-4-101, only in areas designated by Commission Order; and
 4. Shall not use waterdogs as live bait in that portion of Santa Cruz County lying east and south of State Highway 82 or that portion of Cochise County lying west of the San Pedro River and south of State Highway 82.

- D. In addition to angling, an individual may also take the following aquatic wildlife using the following methods, subject to the restrictions established under R12-4-303, R12-4-317, and this Section:

1. Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), buffalofish, mullet, tilapia, goldfish, and shad may be taken by:
 - a. Bow and arrow,
 - b. Crossbow,
 - c. Snare,
 - d. Gig,
 - e. Spear or spear gun, or
 - f. Snagging,
2. Except for snagging, an individual shall not use any of the methods of take listed under subsec-

tion (D)(1) within 200 yards of any boat dock or designated swimming area.

3. Striped bass may be taken by spear or spear gun in waters designated by Commission Order.
4. Live baitfish may be taken for personal use as bait by:
 - a. A cast net not to exceed a radius of 4 feet measured from the horn to the leadline;
 - b. A minnow trap, as defined under R12-4-301;
 - c. A seine net not to exceed 10 feet in length and 4 feet in width; or
 - d. A dip net.
5. Catfish may be taken by bow and arrow or crossbow in waters designated by Commission Order.
6. Amphibians, soft-shelled turtles, mollusks, and crustaceans may be taken by minnow trap, crayfish net, hand, or with any hand-held, non-motorized implement that does not discharge a projectile, unless otherwise permitted under this Section.
7. In addition to the methods described under subsection (D)(5), bullfrogs may be taken by:
 - a. Bow and arrow,
 - b. Crossbow,
 - c. Pneumatic weapon, or
 - d. Slingshot.
8. In addition to the methods described under subsection (D)(5), crayfish may be taken with the following devices:
 - a. A trap not more than 3 feet in the greatest dimension,
 - b. A dip net as defined under R12-4-301, or
 - c. A seine net not larger than 10 feet in length and 4 feet in width.
- E. An individual who uses a crayfish net and minnow trap shall:
 1. Attach a water-resistant identification tag to the trap when it is unattended. The tag shall include the individual's:
 - a. Name,
 - b. Address, and
 - c. Fishing license number.
 2. Raise and empty the trap daily.

R12-4-315

Possession of Live Fish; Unattended Live Boxes and Stringers

- A. An individual may possess fish taken alive as provided under R12-4-313 on the waters where taken, except when the take or possession is expressly prohibited under R12-4-313 or R12-4-317, but the individual shall not transport the fish alive from the waters where taken except as authorized under R12-4-316.
- B. An individual shall attach water resistant identification to any unattended live boxes or stringers holding fish and ensure the identification bears the individual's:
 1. Name,
 2. Address, and
 3. Fishing license number.

Arizona Game and Fish Commission Rules About Fishing

R12-4-316

Possession, Transportation, or Importation of Live Baitfish, Crayfish, or Waterdogs

- A. An individual may possess live baitfish, crayfish, or waterdogs for use as live bait only as established under R12-4-317 and this Section.
- B. An individual may possess or transport the following live baitfish for personal use as live bait as established under R12-4-317:
 1. Fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*),
 2. Mosquitofish (*Gambusia affinis*),
 3. Threadfin shad (*Dorosoma petenense*),
 4. Golden shiners (*Notemigonus crysoleucas*), and
 5. Goldfish (*Carassius auratus*).
- C. An individual who possesses a valid Arizona fishing license may:
 1. Import, transport, or possess live waterdogs for personal use as bait, except in the portion of Santa Cruz County lying east and south of State Highway 82 or the portion of Cochise County lying west of the San Pedro River and south of State Highway 82.
 2. Import live baitfish listed under subsection (B) from California or Nevada without accompanying documentation certifying the fish are free of disease.
 3. Import live baitfish listed under subsection (B) from any other state with accompanying documentation certifying that the fish are free of *Furunculosis*.
- D. An individual may:
 1. Trap or capture live crayfish as provided under R12-4-313.
 2. Use live crayfish as bait only in the body of water where trapped or captured, not in an adjacent body of water, except for the portion of La Paz County west of Highway 95 and south of Interstate 10, Yuma County, and on the Colorado River from the Palo Verde Diversion Dam downstream to the Southern international boundary with Mexico.
- E. An individual shall not:
 1. Import, transport, move between waters, or possess live crayfish for personal use as live bait except as allowed in 12 A.A.C. 4, Article 4, and except for the portion of La Paz County west of Highway 95 and south of Interstate 10, Yuma County, and on the Colorado River from the Palo Verde Diversion Dam downstream to the southern international boundary with Mexico.
 2. Transport crayfish alive from the site where taken except for the portion of La Paz County west of Highway 95 and south of Interstate 10, Yuma County, and on the Colorado River from the Palo Verde Diversion Dam downstream to the southern international boundary with Mexico.
 3. Import, transport, move between waters, or possess live red shiner (*Cyprinella lutrensis*) for personal use.

R12-4-317

Seasons for Lawfully Taking Fish, Mollusks, Crustaceans, Amphibians, and Aquatic Reptiles

- A. Methods of lawfully taking aquatic wildlife during seasons designated by Commission Order as “general” seasons are designated under R12-4-313.
- B. Other seasons designated by Commission Order have specific requirements and lawful methods of take more restrictive than those for general seasons, as prescribed under this Section. While taking aquatic wildlife under R12-4-313 an individual participating in:
 1. An “artificial lures and flies only” season shall use only artificial lures and flies as defined under R12-4-301. The Commission may further restrict “artificial lures and flies only” season to the use of barbless or single barbless hooks as defined under R12-4-301.
 2. A “live baitfish” season shall not possess or use any species of fish as live bait at, in, or upon any waters unless that species is specified as a live baitfish for those waters by Commission Order. Live baitfish shall not be transported from the waters where taken except as authorized under R12-4-316.
 3. An “immediate kill or release” season shall kill and retain the designated species as part of the bag limit or immediately release the wildlife. Further fishing is prohibited after the legal bag limit is killed.
 4. A “catch and immediate release” season shall immediately release the designated species.
 5. An “immediate kill” season shall immediately kill and retain the designated species as part of the bag limit.
 6. A “snagging” season shall use this method only at times and locations designated by Commission Order.
 7. A “spear or spear gun” season shall use this method only at times and locations designated by Commission Order.
- C. A “special” season may be designated by Commission Order to allow fish to be taken by hand or by any hand-held, non-motorized implement that does not discharge a projectile. The “special” season may apply to any waters where a fish die-off is imminent due either to poor or low water conditions, Department fish renovation activities, or as designated by Commission Order.

R12-4-402

Live Wildlife: Unlawful Acts

- A. An individual shall not perform any of the following activities with live wildlife unless authorized by this Chapter or A.R.S. Title 3, Chapter 16:
 1. Import any live wildlife into the state;
 2. Export any live wildlife from the state;
 3. Transport, possess, offer for sale, sell, as live bait, trade, give away, purchase, rent, lease, display, exhibit, propagate, stock, or release live wildlife within the state; or

4. Kill any captive live wildlife;

- B. If an individual lawfully possesses wildlife, but holds it in a manner that poses an actual or potential threat to other wildlife, or the safety, health, or welfare of the public, the Department shall seize, quarantine, or hold the wildlife.

R12-4-404

Possession of Live Wildlife Taken Under an Arizona Hunting or Fishing License

- A. An individual may take wildlife from the wild alive under a valid Arizona hunting or fishing license only if there is a Commission Order that prescribes a live bag and possession limit for that wildlife and the individual possesses the appropriate license. An individual may possess, transport, place on educational display, photograph, propagate, or kill for personal use any wildlife taken under an Arizona hunting or fishing license, except that live baitfish may be possessed and transported only in accordance with R12-4-316. An individual shall dispose of any wildlife taken under an Arizona hunting or fishing license as prescribed by subsection (B).
- B. An individual who possesses wildlife or offspring of wildlife under this Section shall only dispose of the wildlife or its offspring by giving it as a gift, exporting it to another state or jurisdiction, or as directed in writing by the Department. An individual shall not dispose of wildlife taken as prescribed by this Section or offspring of the wildlife by selling, bartering, trading, or exporting it for commercial purposes. Exported live wildlife and its offspring shall not be sold, bartered, purchased, rented, leased, offered for sale, or used for any commercial purpose. An individual shall not export live desert tortoises (*Gopherus agassizii*) from the state without written authorization from the Department. The Department shall only authorize an individual to export live desert tortoises to another jurisdiction where they can be legally possessed. An individual may release live wildlife possessed under this Section into the wild, but only if the wildlife is not removed from the area where it was taken.
- E. An individual who possesses live wildlife or offspring of wildlife under this Section shall report the wildlife to the Department as prescribed under R12-4-425 if the wildlife becomes restricted under R12-4-406.

(rule not cited in entirety)

R12-4-1101

Aquatic Invasive Species: Definitions

In addition to the definitions provided under A.R.S. §§ 5-301 and 17-255, the following definitions apply to this Article, unless otherwise specified:

“Aquatic invasive species” means those species listed in Director’s Order 1.

“Certified agent” means a person who meets Department standards to conduct inspections authorized under A.R.S. § 17-255.01(C)(1).

“Conveyance” means a device designed to carry or transport water. Conveyance includes, but is not

Arizona Game and Fish Commission Rules About Fishing

limited to, dip buckets, water hauling tanks, and water bladders.

“Equipment” means an item used either in or on water; or to carry water. Equipment includes, but is not limited to, trailers used to launch or retrieve watercraft, rafts, inner tubes, kick boards, anchors and anchor lines, docks, dock cables and floats, buoys, beacons, wading boots, fishing tackle, bait buckets, skin diving and scuba diving equipment, submersibles, pumps, sea planes, and heavy construction equipment used in aquatic environments.

“Operator” means a person who operates or is in actual physical control of a watercraft, vehicle, conveyance or equipment.

“Owner” means a person who claims lawful possession of a watercraft, vehicle, conveyance, or equipment.

“Person” has the same meaning as defined under A.R.S. § 1-215.

“Release” means to place, plant, or cause to be placed or planted in waters.

“Transporter” means a person responsible for the overland movement of a watercraft, vehicle, conveyance, or equipment.

“Waters” means surface water of all sources, whether perennial or intermittent, in streams, canyons, ravines, drainage systems, canals, springs, lakes, marshes, reservoirs, ponds, and other bodies or accumulations of natural, artificial, public or private waters situated wholly or partly in or bordering this State.

R12-4-1102

Aquatic Invasive Species; Prohibitions; Inspection, Decontamination Protocols

- A. A person shall not, unless authorized under Article 4:
1. Possess, import, ship, or transport into or within this State an aquatic invasive species, unless authorized by the Director.
 2. Sell, purchase, barter, or exchange in this State an aquatic invasive species.
 3. Release an aquatic invasive species into waters or into any water treatment facility, water supply or water transportation facility, device or mechanism in this State.
- B. Upon removing a watercraft, vehicle, conveyance, or equipment from any waters listed in Director’s

Order 2 and before leaving that location, a person shall:

1. Remove all clinging materials such as plants, animals, and mud.
 2. Remove any plug or other barrier that prevents water drainage or, where none exists, take reasonable measures to drain or dry all compartments or spaces that hold water. Reasonable measures include, but are not limited to, emptying bilges, application of absorbents, or ventilation.
- C. Before transporting a watercraft, vehicle, conveyance, or equipment to any waters located within or bordering this State from waters or locations where aquatic invasive species are suspected or known to be present, as listed in Director’s Order 2, a person shall comply with the mandatory conditions and protocols identified in Director’s Order 3 for decontamination of watercraft, vehicles, conveyances, and equipment.
- D. Department employees, certified agents, and Arizona peace officers authorized under A.R.S. § 17-104 may inspect a watercraft, vehicle, conveyance, or equipment for the purposes of determining compliance with A.R.S. § Title 17, Chapter 2, Article 3.1 and this Section.

- E. If the presence of an aquatic invasive species is documented or suspected on or in a watercraft, vehicle, conveyance, or equipment, a Department employee or any Arizona peace officer may order the person to decontaminate or cause to be decontaminated such watercraft, vehicles, conveyances, and equipment using the mandatory protocols described in Director’s Order 3.
- F. The following Director’s orders are available at any Department office and online at azgfd.gov:
1. Director’s Order 1 - Listing of Aquatic Invasive Species for Arizona,
 2. Director’s Order 2 - Designation of Waters or Locations Where Listed Aquatic Invasive Species are Present, and
 3. Director’s Order 3 - Mandatory Conditions on the Movement of Watercraft, Vehicles, Conveyances, or Other Equipment from Listed Waters Where Aquatic Invasive Species are Present.
- G. This Section does not apply to owners and operators exempt under A.R.S. § 17-255.04.

Arizona’s list of aquatic invasive species:

(A.R.S. 17-255 – Director’s Order 1)

- quagga mussel
- zebra mussel
- rusty crayfish
- redclaw crayfish
- New Zealand mudsnail
- didymo, a.k.a rock snot
- giant salvinia
- Asian carp (silver, big head, black)
- apple snail
- snakehead
- largemouth bass virus (LMBV)
- whirling disease (WD)

This list was effective July 1, 2013.

Arizona’s list of aquatic invasive species affected waters:

(A.R.S. 17-255 – Director’s Order 2)

- **Lake Powell** (quagga mussel)
- **Lake Mead** (quagga mussel, New Zealand mudsnail)
- **Lake Mohave** (quagga mussel, New Zealand mudsnail)
- **Lake Havasu** (quagga mussel, didymo)
- **Lower Colorado River below Lake Havasu to Mexico** (quagga mussel, giant salvinia, apple snail)
- **Lake Pleasant** (quagga mussel, LMBV)
- **Lees Ferry** (New Zealand mudsnail, WD)
- **Lower Salt/Verde River** (apple snail)
- **Bartlett Lake** (LMBV)
- **Roosevelt Lake** (LMBV)
- **Saguaro Lake** (LMBV)

This list was effective July 1, 2013.

Special Regulation Waters Index

A		
Ackre Lake.....	12	
Alamo Lake.....	20	
Alvord Lake.....	22, 27	
Apache Lake.....	22	
Arivaca Lake.....	24	
B		
Bartlett Lake.....	22	
Bear Canyon Lake.....	16	
Beaver Creek, Wet and Dry.....	14	
Becker Lake.....	12	
Black Canyon Lake.....	16	
Bonsall Pond.....	22, 27	
Bright Angel Creek.....	18	
Burro Creek.....	12	
C		
Canals in the Yuma Area.....	20	
Canyon Creek.....	16	
Canyon Lake.....	22	
Carnero Lake.....	12	
Cataract Lake.....	14	
CC Cragin Reservoir (Blue Ridge Reservoir).....	16	
Chaparral Park Lake.....	22, 27	
Chevelon Creek.....	16	
Chevelon Canyon Lake.....	16	
City Reservoir.....	14	
Cluff Ranch Ponds 1 and 3.....	24	
Colorado River.....	18, 20	
Colorado River, Lees Ferry.....	18	
Colorado River, Parker Strip.....	20	
Colorado River, Willow Beach.....	18	
Colorado River, Yuma area.....	20	
Copper Sky Lake.....	22, 27	
Cortez Park Lake.....	22, 27	
Council Avenue Pond, Somerton.....	20, 28	
Coyote Creek.....	12	
Crystal Gardens Water Treatment Facility.....	22	
D		
Dankworth Lake.....	24	
Dead Horse State Park Lagoons.....	14	
Desert Breeze Park Lake.....	22, 27	
Desert West Park Lake.....	22, 27	
Discovery Ponds.....	22, 27	
Dogtown Lake.....	14	
E		
East Clear Creek.....	16	
East Verde River.....	14, 16	
Eldorado Pond.....	22, 27	
Elk Tank.....	14	
Encanto Park Lake.....	22, 27	
Evelyn Hallman Pond.....	22, 27	
F		
Fain Lake.....	14	
Fortuna Lake.....	20, 28	
Fossil Creek, Middle Reach.....	14	
Francis Short Pond.....	14	
Frye Mesa Reservoir/Frye Creek.....	24	
G		
Goldwater Lake.....	14	
Granada Ponds.....	22, 27	
Granite Basin Lake.....	14	
Grant Creek.....	24	
Green Valley Park Lakes.....	16, 27	
Growler Pond.....	20	
H		
Horseshoe Lake.....	22	
Horton Creek.....	16	
J		
J.D. Dam Lake.....	14	
K		
Kaibab Lake.....	14	
Kennedy Park Lake.....	24, 28	
Kiwanis Park Lake.....	22, 27	
Knoll Lake.....	16	
L		
Lake Havasu.....	20	
Lake Mary, Lower.....	14	
Lake Mead.....	18	
Lake Mohave.....	18	
Lake Pleasant.....	22	
Lake Powell.....	18	
Lakeside Lake.....	24, 28	
Lee Valley Lake.....	12	
Long Tom Lake.....	16	
M		
Mamie Creek.....	12	
Maricopa Lake.....	22	
Martinez Lake.....	20	
McKellips Pond.....	22, 27	
McQueen Pond.....	22, 27	
Middle Tank.....	14	
Mittry Lake.....	20	
N		
Nelson Reservoir.....	12	
Nutriso Creek.....	12	
O		
Oak Creek.....	14	
Oak Creek, West Fork.....	14	
P		
Pacana Pond.....	22, 27	
Papago Park Ponds 1-3.....	22, 27	
Parker Canyon Lake.....	24	
Pena Blanca Lake.....	24	
Perkins Tank.....	14	
Pioneer Lake.....	22, 27	
Q		
Quigley Pond.....	20	
R		
Red Mountain Park Lake.....	22, 27	
Redondo Lake.....	20, 28	
Rio Vista Park Pond.....	22, 27	
Riverview Park Lake.....	22, 27	
Roadrunner Pond.....	22, 27	
Roosevelt Lake.....	22	
Roper Lake.....	24	
S		
Saguaro Lake.....	22	
Sahuarita Park Lake.....	24, 28	
Salt River (upper).....	22	
Salt River Project Canal System.....	22	
Santa Fe Reservoir.....	14	
Silver Creek.....	12	
Silverbell Lake.....	24, 28	
Steele Indian School Park Pond.....	22, 27	
Stone Dam Lake.....	14	
Surprise Park Lake.....	22, 27	
T		
Tempe Town Lake.....	22	
The Pond at Town Hall.....	22	
Thompson Creek.....	12	
Topock Marsh.....	18	
U		
Upper East fork of the Little Colorado River above Colter Dam.....	12	
V		
Verde River, and tributaries.....	14	
Veterans Oasis Park Lake.....	22, 27	
Virgin River.....	18	
W		
Water Ranch Park Lake.....	22, 27	
West Clear Creek.....	14	
West Fork of the Black River.....	12	
West Wetlands Pond.....	20, 28	
Willow Springs Lake.....	16	
Woodland Lake.....	12	
Woods Canyon Lake.....	16	

Index (continued)

V

Verde River.....	23
Violations	8, 9

W

Watercraft and Motor Restrictions	31
Waterdogs.....	10, 57
Watson and Willow lakes	15
Where to Fish by Species in Arizona	41
Whirling Disease.....	46
White Mountains Fishing Waters.....	12, 13
Whitehorse Lake.....	15
Wildlife Area Restrictions.....	48

Y

Youth Fishing.....	3, 40
--------------------	-------

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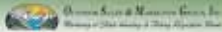


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